

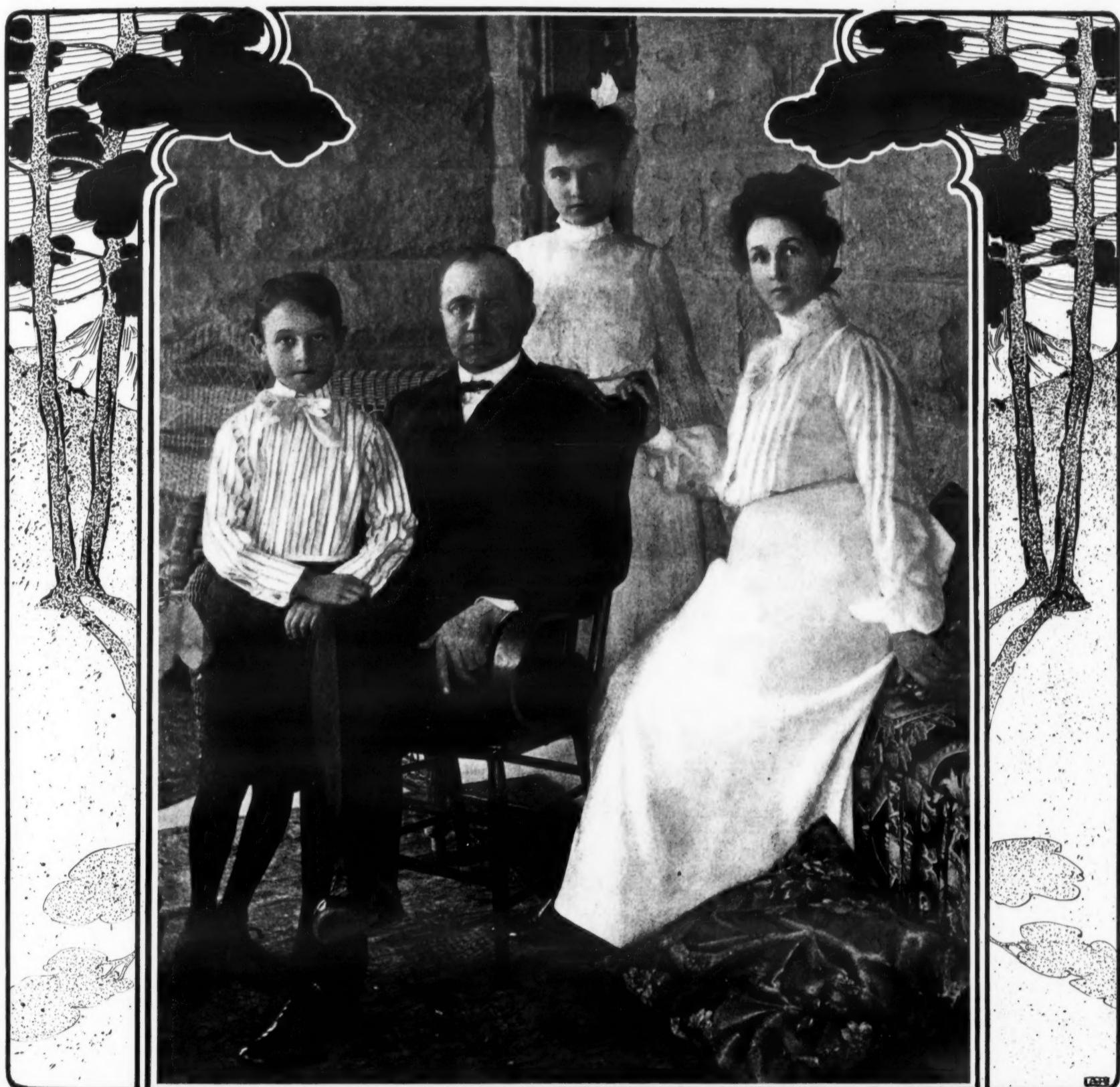
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1903, by Judge Company, No. 225 Fourth Avenue

Vol. XCVII. No. 2510

New York, October 15, 1903

Price 10 Cents



MESSAGE OF IDAHO'S EXECUTIVE TO THE NATION.

(OUR PHOTOGRAPH [BY MYERS] SHOWS GOVERNOR MORRISON AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.)

IDAHO INVITES attention. There is much of interest to the world within her borders. Her people are active, intelligent Americans for whom no excuse is needed and with whom one finds pleasure and profit in living. Her rich and diversified resources challenge comparison. They are quickly developed and yield ready profits. It may well be doubted if there is a State in the Union which to-day offers as inviting a field for the profitable investment of energy and industry.

This fact is having wide announcement. The world is learning of the beauties and bounties of "The Gem of the Mountains." The home-seeker and investor are attracted hither. Twenty-five thousand settlers have come to the State since January 1st, 1903, and capital knocks for admission to our mines, forests, and fields. The next ten years will witness marvelous development in Idaho.

J.W. Morrison

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 226 FOURTH AVE.,
CORNER 19TH STREET, NEW YORK
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WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE
525-529 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Terms: \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for six months
Foreign Countries in Postal Union: \$5.00
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, October 15, 1903

A New Era in Canal Building.

THE IDEA entertained in some quarters that modern improvements in land transportation made possible by electricity and steam are gradually doing away with the necessity of maintaining existing artificial waterways, or of constructing new ones, is an idea not sustained by the facts. On the contrary, the facts seem to show that the commercial countries of the world are entering upon an era of canal extension with plans much larger and far more costly than anything that has been hitherto known. Simultaneously with the determination of our own government to construct an isthmian waterway, and with the proposal now before the people of the Empire State to expend \$101,000,000 in converting the Erie Canal into a waterway capable of floating thousand-ton barges, comes the announcement of similar projects entertained by various European countries.

France has a highly ambitious and far-reaching scheme of canal construction under way involving the expenditure of not less than two hundred millions of dollars. The old project of a deep-water ship canal across Scotland, from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde, has been revived recently with excellent chances of success. A company of Scotch and English capitalists has taken up the work, and it is reported that \$48,665,000 has already been pledged for the undertaking on condition that Parliament shall guarantee interest on the capital. The promoters are confident that Parliament will aid the enterprise to this extent, in view of the importance of the canal for naval purposes.

Germany has expended during the past ten years hundreds of millions of marks for the construction of artificial water-courses, and Austria will expend during the next nine years no less than \$65,975,000 for a like purpose, while Italy seems to be determined not to remain far behind in the improvement of inland navigation. About two years ago the Italian government appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing a system of national waterways in the northern part of the kingdom. This commission has just made its report. It recommends the establishment of a network of inland water-courses of a total length of 2,112 miles. The commission estimates the total cost of the proposed improvements at \$22,774,000. The main line of the proposed system would be a canal connecting Venice with Milan and Turin. Another canal would connect Milan with Bologna, and a third Bologna with Venice. It is further proposed to open an inland water-course from Venice to the Austrian frontier, for which purpose the rivers Stella, Corno, and Ausca will be utilized.

Advocates of the proposed enlargement of the Erie may fairly claim that these facts and figures as to canal extension in other lands furnish a practical argument in support of their contention. They show, at least, that in enlarging the Erie, as proposed, the Empire State is only falling in line with a great movement of the day and meeting a commercial need which is evidently felt and appreciated by other nations than our own.

The Issue in Ohio.

SOME ONE in the Ohio campaign has been foolish enough to say that the paramount issue of the senatorial contest it involves "is the public record of Senator Hanna." If this is the issue before the people of Ohio, we predict the overwhelming success of the ticket with which Mr. Hanna's name is so conspicuously identified. His opponents have charged him, among other things, with "fathering the ship-subsidy bill." Whether the Senator was the father of this bill or not, we do not know, but, if he was, he has fathered something of which he ought to be eternally proud.

The Republican party fought the battle for protection until, under the leadership of the wise, conservative, and sagacious McKinley, it won a great victory for the working masses of the United States. That

victory brought to them an unequalled and unparalleled period of prosperity. The only great industrial interest which was not properly fostered and encouraged by protective legislation was the ship-building interest, and, as a result, it is suffering severest hardship at the present time. American ship-builders are placing their orders not at home, but abroad. Other nations have successfully built up their great shipyards by subsidy legislation. President McKinley was in favor of extending a measure of protection to the American ship-builder and to his employés, and Senator Hanna, believing as McKinley believed, has been earnestly and consistently in favor of this legislation.

The day will come when the American workingmen, and all the progressive advocates of protection to American industries, will insist on the passage of a fair and equitable ship-subsidy bill to aid in the restoration of the American mercantile marine and to build up our ship-building industry to the magnificent proportions which it eminently deserves. We hope that this phase of the protective policy will be made a leading issue in the Ohio campaign, and we have no doubt about the attitude of the voters of that great State if Senator Hanna, in his own straightforward, logical, and impressive way, will go on the stump and present the facts to the people as he knows them to be.

The President and Labor.

THE LATEST "standpatter" lives at the White House, and his name is Roosevelt, and he stands pat on the position he has already plainly taken in favor of free labor. It is not a new position. The anthracite coal commission, for whose appointment the President was mainly responsible, in its very satisfactory settlement of the coal strike, included in the terms of its agreement a provision for free labor in the mines. When Assistant Foreman Miller, after his expulsion from the bookbinders' union, was restored to his place in the government printing office, the President, quoting the judgment of the coal commission, put the pith of the situation in one sentence, when he said, "It is, of course, mere elementary decency to require that all the government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated." That principle was that "no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and it applies to all departments of the Federal service."

Three-quarters of all the bread-winners of the United States are outside the labor unions. Are the rights of this vast majority to be denied in a free country? Are the laws of the land, which the President is under sworn compulsion to administer, to be construed to permit discrimination in favor of a small minority? The President says not, and his position is impregnable. Whether it means votes or no votes is a question he must not, dare not, and will not consider. This attitude becomes the President of the United States, and he has not hesitated to say that, whatever the sacrifice it may involve, he will maintain his position. The logic of this position is indicated most forcibly and impressively by his statement that, "I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him."

Sensational Journalism Illustrated.

THREE HARDENED young criminals, brothers, named Van Wormer, were recently put to death at Clinton prison, New York, for the deliberate murder of their uncle, on Christmas Eve, in 1901. They came upon the poor old man while he was quietly sitting by his own fireside, and fairly riddled his body with bullets, most of them entering his back. He was not even given a chance for his life. These three desperadoes, ranging in age from twenty-two to twenty-seven years, had constituted the toughest gang in their county, and were on a par in depravity and crime with similar gangs found in the purlieus of New York and other great cities. When they were convicted and sentenced to death the entire community breathed a sigh of relief. Governor Odell was besought again and again not to commute their sentence, and finally, after following his usual custom of making a patient investigation of the case and going carefully over 700 printed pages of evidence, he decided that the sentence should be carried out. Meanwhile, sensational newspapers, who should have been in better business, began to speak of the criminals as "the Van Wormer boys," and to create a mawkish sentiment in their behalf. Entire pages were devoted to pictures of them, their home, their relatives, sweethearts, and so on, until many, not familiar with the facts, believed it was a great outrage to put the brothers to death. All sorts of appeals were made to the Governor, by those who knew nothing of the circumstances, to commute the sentences. This stirred up the respectable people of Columbia County, led by some of their clergymen, to protest to the Governor against interference with the verdict of the court. To his lasting credit Governor Odell took the side of law and order, as he always

has done, and the young thugs suffered the penalty they justly deserved. We speak of this case simply to emphasize the fact that in these days one cannot believe all that he reads in some of our principal newspapers.

The Plain Truth.

THE CAPTIOUS critics of President Roosevelt must be very hard up for material when they make so much ado over his omission of the name of General McClellan in his Antietam address. If the President had started out to name all the Union commanders who participated in that great engagement, it might have been different, but in his inspiring address he paid his best tribute to the brave men who constituted the army of the Union, and to their heroism and achievements in the battle for the flag. Those who are criticising the President for not singling out General Miles in one instance and General McClellan in another for special commendation are themselves guilty of a still greater neglect in overlooking the splendid merit attaching to the rank and file of the army, to whom the laurels of victory, after all, should belong.

AN AMERICAN social custom emphatically more honored in the breach than in the observance is what is known as the "coming out" reception for young women, and the Vanderbilts have set a commendable example by deciding to ignore the custom in the future, so far as members of that family are concerned. This formal method of ushering a young girl into the whirl of fashionable society has never been anything but a silly, expensive, and ridiculous practice, utterly unworthy of people who have rational or serious purposes in life. There is no more sense in thus setting a formal limit at one end of the activities of life than there is in attempting to draw a "dead line" at the other. The "coming out" fashion had its origin in a foolish affectation and cannot be abolished too soon for the credit of American society.

THE STATEMENT that Senator Dowling, of New York City, proposes to reform the service in the Pullman cars and to reconstruct the cars themselves according to his own ideas of comfort, hygiene, and sanitation need not create unnecessary alarm in railroad circles. Mr. Dowling is a Tammany politician whose identification with philanthropic movements and whose familiarity with the science of sanitation have not given him a world-wide reputation. If he is interested in these subjects we advise him to pay a visit to the tenement houses in his own district and to encourage the health authorities of New York City in their efforts to secure satisfactory remedial legislation at the State capital. Mr. Dowling will accomplish more in this line and will make a greater reputation for himself than by venturing upon the foolish and impracticable reform which he is said to advocate.

WHETHER George B. McClellan is Croker's candidate for mayor of New York may be disputed, but there is no question about the fact that a year ago, before his nomination seemed to be contemplated, it was given out by Croker's friends that McClellan was to be named by Tammany Hall. Nor can there be any question that Murphy, Croker's successor as the boss of Tammany Hall, was besought by a large number of his party associates interested in the success of the Tammany ticket to name some other candidate than McClellan—one who would not stir up so many antagonisms and who would have greater chances of success. The stubbornness with which Murphy refused to listen to these advisers and his insistence on McClellan's nomination, even when the Brooklyn Democracy, with more courage than it has usually displayed, declared that McClellan meant defeat, are, apparently, proof that Croker had named the candidate and compelled Murphy and Tammany Hall to swallow him. This will probably constitute the most interesting and potential factor in the local campaign, and it ought to make Low's election much easier of accomplishment than it was two years ago; for while McClellan is an amiable and complacent young man, he is far weaker than Judge van Wyck, whom Low defeated by a good majority.

SOMEbody HAVING remarked that Senator Platt, as a voter in Owego, Tioga County, which he still claims as his residence, had no business "meddling in New York City politics," the veteran Senator promptly replied, "It is true that I do have my legal residence in Owego, and that I have been mixing up in local politics in this city. While I at all times strive to observe the proprieties, when it is necessary for me to mix up I am willing to take my stand." The politics of New York City may not be those of the rest of the State, especially as they affect municipal governments, but it is the concern of the entire State whether its principal city shall have an honest or a dishonest government, whether it shall honor or disgrace the great commonwealth to which it belongs. Mayor Strong, as well as Mayor Low, was criticised for having appointed officials who were said to be non-residents. The late Colonel Waring, it was charged, lived in New Jersey, but he proved to be the best street cleaning commissioner that New York City ever had, and so with other appointees made by the late Mayor Strong and who were said to have been non-residents. The great city of New York should reach out wherever it can and pick the best men to fill its public places. Residents should be preferred, but if the best man can be obtained outside of the city, and especially if he is a near resident of New York, his selection should follow.

People Talked About



GOVERNOR PEABODY,
Colorado's fearless chief executive, who
suppresses lawlessness.
Kirkland Studio.

IF ALL chief executives of our States had the mettle in them of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, we should hear much less of the violent and outrageous acts of mobs and their sympathizers than we have been hearing during the past few years. An occasion came for Governor Peabody to show his spirit and temper in matters of this kind when some of the miners in the gold camps of Teller County recently struck, and when a crowd of sympathizers refused to allow the mine owners either to import men or to procure supplies. Men who came to find work were ordered out of the region under threats of death. Sheriff Robertson, of Teller County, was appealed to by the

mine owners to make a requisition upon the Governor for troops, but he refused, claiming that he was able to handle the situation himself. Governor Peabody, however, received positive information that the crowd was handled by some of the old Bull Hill fighters, who are rank anarchists, and declared that he would not take any chances of wholesale destruction of property for which the State would be liable. He therefore concluded to take original jurisdiction, and ordered out the national guard of the State, under command of Sherman Bell, well known in the gold camp, who first came into prominence by protecting President Roosevelt during his visit to that turbulent district.

PRÉSIDENT LOUBET of France, who has been receiving such an enthusiastic reception in England, is as fond of sports and outdoor life as our own President, and few things delight him so much as to escape from the tyranny of court duty and go on a shooting excursion in the country or revisit his old home, where, as a boy at school, he vented his indignation at Napoleon's *coup d'état* by crying aloud "Vive la République!" M. Loubet is a well-read man, and familiar with both ancient and modern literature. He is fond of music and an admirer of painting. Like his predecessor, he is a great smoker, but, unlike him, not an equestrian. All agree on the affability of his manners, his kindly disposition, and his indifference to pomp or ceremony.

AMUSICAL triumph which the oldest and most distinguished artist would be happy and proud to

win has recently been awarded to an Indiana boy only sixteen years of age at the famous royal conservatory of music at Liege, Belgium. The name of this talented young American is Louis Siegel, and he is a native of Brazil, Ind. Young Siegel was born with a passion for music and a gift for its

LOUIS SIEGEL,
An Indiana boy, who won a prize at the Liege Violin Conservatory.—Wurth.

production. Before he was ten years old he had become highly proficient on the violin, his favorite instrument, which he studied under the direction of Mr. Ernest Statton, leader of the Brazil Cornet Band. Later he became a pupil of Mr. Richard Schliewen, of the Indianapolis School of Music, who, on his removal to Cincinnati, took the boy with him, by permission of his parents, and continued his training in the latter city for two years. From Cincinnati the gifted boy was transferred to New York for a period of instruction under Ovide Musin, who was so deeply impressed with the brilliant work of young Siegel that he insisted upon taking him to Europe for further study in the conservatory at Liege, of which Musin is now head professor. Here the young Indianian has fully justified the high expectations of his teachers, and has taken various prizes. On July 21st he contested against two Belgians for the virtuosity prize and won it, being the first American ever credited with this achievement. Speaking of Siegel's playing on this occasion a Liege paper says that it "revealed a truly finished artist,"



and it describes the scene that followed the awarding of the prize as follows: "The public that filled the hall from pit to dome broke forth in tremendous, deafening applause that would scarcely cease, and afterward there was an equal ovation in the street that ratified the splendidly merited verdict of the jury."

AMERICAN AND British social circles are looking forward with lively interest to a matrimonial event which will add a new tie to the already numerous ones binding the aristocracies of the two countries. The principals in this next international marriage will be Miss May Goelet, of the well-known New York family of that name, and the Duke of Roxburghe, head of one of the most distinguished clans in the lowlands of Scotland. The duke possesses valuable es-



MISS MAY GOELET,
American fiancée of the Duke of Roxburghe, in fancy dress.
Black and White.

tates, and Floors Castle, his ancestral home, near Kelso, is one of the finest edifices in his native land. He distinguished himself as a soldier during the Boer war. Miss Goelet is the daughter of the late Ogden Goelet, from whom she inherited over \$20,000,000. She is described as a petite blonde, of a vivacious temperament, charming manners, and an amiable disposition. She is descended on her father's side from the famous Peter Goelet, and her mother is the daughter of Mr. Richard T. Wilson, the eminent New York banker, formerly commissary-general in the Confederate army. Miss Goelet was educated here and abroad, is a good horsewoman, and is fond of music. She has had many suitors, but the Duke of Roxburghe was the first to find favor in her eyes. The duke was much with Miss Goelet and her mother abroad last spring, and he has recently been a guest at the Goelet villa in Newport, Rhode Island.

WHILE SERVIA has been an independent kingdom now for many years, it seems that the country has never yet possessed one of those articles supposed to be indispensable to royalty and known as a crown. It has been determined, however, that the new King, Peter I., shall have one, and his brother, Prince Arsene, has ordered one of a Parisian jeweler, and his cousin, Prince Bozidar, the artist, is to design it. The great Karageorge was a prince of the holy Roman empire, and the arms which were given him were a silver cross on a red ground, surmounted by a count's coronet, and above all a prince's coronet. The supporters are two Servian warriors of 1804, each one holding a flag. One flag is ornamented with a mailed arm, and the other with a boar's head, which symbolizes Turkey, pierced with an arrow. The crown will be a wonderful piece of work, as Prince Bozidar proposes to bring the arms and a number of warlike emblems into it, as well as the oak leaf, which is the badge of the family. Whether his possession of this "bauble" will tend to add stability to Peter's reign remains to be seen, although the symbol is likely to impress and excite loyalty in many persons who are susceptible to mere show.

IT IS GREATLY to be regretted that the evidence was such in the case of Maurice B. Rich, who won

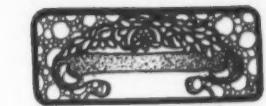
the Gaston medal for oratory at the Brown University commencement last June, that the faculty has been obliged to sustain the charge of gross plagiarism preferred against this brilliant young student. Rich was accused, soon after his triumph, of copying, for use in the medal contest, an oration delivered at Hamilton College in 1901 by Professor Harry Mintz, of Binghamton, N. Y. He denied that he had consciously "lifted" any portion of the Mintz production, but the professors who investigated the matter carefully adjudged him guilty, and he has had to return his unfairly obtained trophy. The incident cannot but prove detrimental to Rich's future career—and how a youth of his undoubtedly mental capacity could have resorted to so wretched a trick surpasses explanation. It will be remembered that he had shown in a remarkable degree the qualities that make for success, having started life in this country as a poor Austrian newsboy, unable to speak English, and having worked his way through school and college, achieving various successes, and finally being graduated as the honor man of his class. His downfall is a shock to those who believe in the moral as well as the intellectual benefit of the higher education, but it is consoling to think that incidents of this disagreeable kind occur but rarely in our colleges.

ASENSIBLE and timely word was that recently spoken by Mrs. Russell Sage on the subject of international marriages. "The danger here," said Mrs. Sage, "lies not in the possibility of the loveless alliance dictated by ambition, nor in the diverting of American wealth, but in the belittling of American traditions." The decay of Americanism in the daughters of rich men who marry abroad, the complete lack of it in their children, the adoption of foreign manners further than courtesy requires, and the casting off of all ties of the home-land—these are the things, in Mrs. Sage's view, which are to be deplored and condemned. Such unhappy results, however, have, we believe, followed but few international alliances.

THE INDICATIONS are that the coming musical season will be especially prolific in violinists, and

the one among these in whom chief interest centres is Jacques Thibaud, the young Frenchman whom Henry Wolfsohn will bring over this month. Thibaud is very young, but he has already won an enviable place in the world of music. He was born at Bordeaux in 1880, and has two brothers

who also are talented musicians. Thibaud's father was his first teacher, and the young violinist made such progress that he was sent to the Paris conservatory. He studied there under Marsick, and won the first prize for violin playing in 1896. After graduation Thibaud joined the famous orchestra directed by Edouard Colonne, and also attracted attention by his solo playing at the Café Rouge, in the Latin Quarter. He was engaged for the music festival at Angers, and his success there led to his appearance as a soloist at the Colonne concerts. It was not until Thibaud went to Germany, two years ago, that the musical world came really to know him. There he was hailed immediately as one of the really great violinists. Since then he has won laurels in Russia, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and he was the greatest success of the past musical season in London. Thibaud is said to have an astonishing command of the technique of his art, and he has been particularly successful in classic music. He will appear in New York, at Carnegie Hall, on October 31st.



MAURICE B. RICH,
Honor man at Brown University,
found guilty of plagiarism.
Sands & Brady.



JACQUES THIBAUD,
A young French violinist who has won a great
reputation.—Gessford.

New York City's New Tammany Boss

By W. L. Riordon

CHARLES F. MURPHY has begun his first municipal campaign as leader of Tammany Hall. On the result depends his political future. If he wins he will probably become as powerful in the organization as Richard Croker ever was. If he loses, there is little doubt that Tammany, disheartened and exasperated by two successive defeats, will split into factions and a new leader will be developed. Murphy appreciates the situation, and he is making a fight for his political life.

Whether he possesses the ability to direct a greater New York campaign remains to be seen. It is evident, however, that he has been underrated by the fusionists, who accepted the estimate put upon him by "Big Chief" Devery last summer, when he described Murphy as the "sport" of the Tammany triumvirate, which had been appointed to manage the organization till a leader grew up. The title adhered to him as long as the triumvirate lasted, and conveyed a general impression that he was a typical East Side race-track follower, who was versed only in district politics. If the impression continues to prevail among the anti-Tammany forces, it is likely to prove unfortunate by inspiring over-confidence.

Those who have watched Murphy's career, and who see him daily at his work in Tammany Hall, believe that he has Croker's genius for organization, and possesses some qualities as a leader which Croker lacked. It is conceded even by the opposition that Tammany was never better organized than it is to-day. It may be an army organized for plunder, but it is an army, and a thoroughly disciplined one. When Croker fled to Wantage after the defeat of 1901, there was much talk about Tammany going to pieces. The talk went on while the city was laughing at "Sport," "Two-Spot," and "Joke," the short-lived triumvirate. But when Murphy took control the wavering lines were reformed, the weak places were strengthened.

Besides the ability to organize, Murphy has shown a marked talent for harmonizing discordant elements. Croker drove from Tammany Hall some of its ablest leaders, including ex-Mayor Gilroy and W. Bourke Cockran, once members of the "big four." Murphy has brought back many of them in the last year, and is constantly working to bring back more. He has proclaimed a general amnesty, and men who have not been inside of Tammany Hall for a dozen years are taking advantage of it. Whether he has inherited Croker's power or not, he has shown that he has not inherited Croker's animosities. But he has antagonized Tammany's most powerful ally in Brooklyn, Hugh McLaughlin.

In person, Murphy is not at all like a "sport." He is more like a clergyman, with his smooth-shaven face, half-clerical attire, and quiet manner. Croker was known as "the silent man," until he grew garrulous in the last years of his leadership. He was never so silent, however, as the present leader is, when transacting business at Tammany Hall. Croker could be provoked at times into angry replies. Newspaper reporters have tried in vain to provoke Murphy. Recently a reporter was sent to see him for the special purpose of making him angry in order to draw from him some expressions concerning the dock scandals. The reporter put this question, in a bullying tone: "How is it, Mr. Murphy, that when you were treasurer of the dock board you did not transact the city's business as you would transact your own private business?" Murphy gazed gently at the reporter for a full minute and then walked into the executive committee-room without a word.

He is hardly more communicative to the district leaders. He receives them daily, but they do nearly all the talking, while he sits with clasped hands and an expressionless face. He has been known to smile, when not talking business, but only his most intimate friends have heard him laugh. His manner, whether it is assumed or not, impresses those who see him with the idea that he is a strong man, who thinks a great deal more than he talks; and it must be said that there is good ground for this idea.

Since he became leader, Murphy has carried through all his plans without talk or bluster. He listens to the suggestions of his lieutenants, and then quietly pursues his own way. When, for instance, Devery threatened to run as an independent candidate for mayor this year unless he were admitted to the Tammany executive committee, most of the old-time district leaders advised Murphy to conciliate the "big chief," as his vote would be drawn almost entirely from Tammany, and a close election was in prospect. After hearing all the arguments, Murphy said: "Devery may draw 1,000 votes from us if he enters the field as an independent candidate. If we take him into the executive committee he will cost Tammany at least 10,000 votes. Devery must go." Then, to make Devery's admission impossible, he put through a revolutionary amendment to the rules which rendered insecure the position of every one of the district leaders. The amendment provided that any member of the general committee of a district might be selected as leader by the executive committee; thus abolishing home rule in the districts which had always selected their own leaders.

This act aroused some murmurs, but there was no talk of rebellion. Murphy and his district leaders clashed, with the same result, last year, when three

supreme court justices were to be nominated. He was urged on all sides to give a Hebrew one of the nominations to offset the nomination of a Hebrew on the fusion ticket. He refused, and predictions were freely made that the Tammany candidates would suffer in consequence, but they were all elected by large majorities. This result made a strong impression on the district leaders and increased their confidence in the new chief's wisdom. It also convinced them that he had a will of his own and could be as stubborn as Croker, on occasions.

Since last summer the assertion has often been made in the newspapers that Murphy is merely Croker's tool and takes no important step without orders from Wantage. It is a fact that Murphy could not have been elected leader of Tammany Hall without Croker's consent, and that he is not inclined to do anything that would displease Croker; but it is equally true that he has his own ideas and carries them out without waiting for anybody's approval. Time was when business at Tammany Hall was transacted by cable. That time is past. The district leaders understand the situation and there is no more writing to Wantage for instructions. During the brief reign of Lewis Nixon as leader of Tammany Hall, no order was considered binding without the Croker stamp. Nixon found this arrangement intolerable and resigned. When Murphy came in, he immediately announced that

September, and has planned to defeat the others. In a word, he has set out to build up a personal machine, and all that he needs to complete it is a victory at the polls in November.

While punishing his enemies, Murphy has been diligent in conciliating the enemies Croker made. He induced Bourke Cockran to speak at a Tammany celebration in 1902, and produced, as an attraction at the last Fourth of July celebration, Colonel Franklin Bartlett, who broke with Croker several years ago. He has succeeded, too, in appeasing ex-mayors Grant and Gilroy, and he sent as delegates to the Democratic State convention last year a dozen or more prominent independent Democrats who were conspicuous in all the anti-Tammany movements when Croker was in control.

Murphy sees what Croker lost sight of in 1901—that the straight Tammany vote is not sufficient to carry the city or even New York County. He knows that he must have independent Democratic votes to win, and he is making a great effort to gain these votes. To accomplish his purpose he has determined to do what Tammany men call "the respectable act." He has discarded Devery, sent to the rear all the men who were directly responsible for Tammany's defeat in 1901, and even keeps his dear friends, the Sullivans, in the background. "Big Tim" Sullivan rarely visits Tammany Hall, and his Bowery followers are never seen there. Of course they will come out in full force if Tammany carries the election, but just now they are under cover for the good of the cause.

It was Murphy's intention to carry the "respectable act" so far as to nominate only candidates with clean records. Murphy told his district leaders that men who need "vindication" at the polls must wait for some other year; that Tammany's future is now at stake, and that the candidates who appear to be the best vote-getters must be put on the ticket, regardless of personal feelings. His own choice for the mayoralty nomination was Representative George B. McClellan, and he would have dropped McClellan and named a Democrat who is not a member of Tammany Hall, if the conditions in October indicated that a straight Tammany man could not be elected. He wants the prestige of a victory to establish him in the leadership, even if the victory bears small fruit for the organization.

With the rank and file of Tammany Murphy is popular. He was brought up in the East Side tenement district; he knows the tenement voters thoroughly, and he has made his district—the eighteenth—one of the banner Tammany districts of the city. Everybody who lives east of Third Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street knows "Charlie" Murphy. As a boy, he was famed in that territory for his skill in baseball, and once occupied the proud position of captain of a Second Avenue nine. He said recently that the happiest day of his life—not excepting the day when he became leader of Tammany Hall—was that on which he was chosen to represent Second Avenue on the diamond. Several members of his old nine are now high up in Tammany's councils.

After Murphy had made a name as a baseball player, he did what many other men prominent in athletics have since done—opened a saloon. Then, in accordance with established Tammany precedent, he drifted into politics. Soon his saloon became a sort of headquarters for the politicians of the district, and he was made captain of an election district. He opened two more saloons, his political influence grew, in consequence, and about ten years ago he was elected leader of the Eighteenth. From that time his influence in Tammany Hall grew steadily. His district could always be relied upon to give a big Tammany majority, even in reform years, and nobody ever thought of making a contest for the leadership against him. He became a favorite of Croker, and was one of the few district leaders whom Croker consulted.

After the election of 1897 Murphy was offered his choice of offices under Mayor van Wyck. He selected a dock commissionership, which office District-Attorney Jerome's dock investigation has shown to be one of the best things in the city government. A few years ago he sold his saloons, invested largely in real estate, and is now so situated that he can give all his time to his work as leader of Tammany Hall.

Murphy's career has been one of the typical Tammany sort. Like most of the men who surrounded Croker, he entered politics by way of the saloon, secured control of one election district after another, grasped an Assembly district, and then sought and obtained a good office. Like them, too, when he had "made his pile," he gave up saloon-keeping and went into "real-estate." That is the regulation line of progress in Tammany Hall. It is said that he has been shrewd enough to recognize the value of ex-Senator Hill's advice and counsel, and thus has done what Croker never could do, viz.: cultivate a more friendly feeling between Tammany Hall and the rural Democracy in the interests of party unity and success.

KNOWING physicians prescribe Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, to tone up the system—they know Abbott's will meet every requirement. All druggists.



CHARLES F. MURPHY, THE SUCCESSOR OF CROKER AS LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.



Progressive Idaho—The Story of a New State

THE STATE of Idaho is one of the last in the Union to bring into development its resources. This development is now well under way. Millions of capital have come and are coming into this State from the other States, increasing the output of many mines, building lumber mills in the vast forests of timber, bringing into productive fertility through irrigation thousands of acres of arid lands, increasing the immense flocks and herds of sheep and cattle, making green fields and orchards and gardens, and growing cities and towns. So that the Indians and the outlaws are only in the picturesque tales of the past. The man who goes to Idaho looking for the play of six-shooters and wild frontier life is disappointed. He will find wild deer and elk and bear in the mountains, but not wild men. The strangers who visit Idaho carry more weapons than the natives. There is no more gun-play in Idaho than in Pennsylvania. The story of the new State is one of industrial development, of progress, prosperity, and opportunity.

Romantic Like many other States of the far West, Idaho's growth began with the Beginning. discovery of gold. And if the legend is true, an Indian squaw was responsible directly for the coming of the first large body of settlers. Captain E. P. Pierce, a frontiersman, was in Idaho in 1860, when an Indian, a member of the Nez Perces tribe, told him of a strange thing that he had seen. The Indian had been camping at night in the mountains, he said, with two companions, when suddenly a brilliant light, like a star, appeared among the cliffs. The Indians believed it to be the eye of the "Great Spirit," and the savages were filled with superstitious fear. In the morning they sought the source of the strange illumination, and found imbedded in the rock, so firmly that they could not remove it, a shining ball that the Indians at once concluded was the "great medicine." Captain Pierce, thinking that the Indians had found gold, organized a company and set out to look for the treasure, but the Nez Perces refused to permit him to make the search, and would probably have driven him from the country had not the friendly squaw, "Idaho's Indian Mother," guided him and his company through the wilderness.

They cut their trail, sometimes over rugged rocks, through impenetrable thickets of growing cedars, until they reached at last the north fork of the Clearwater River. There they stopped to rest. One day a member of the company, as an experiment, "panned" the sand of a creek for gold, and in the first pan found about three cents' worth of the metal. The panning was continued until he and his companions had taken out about eighty dollars in gold dust, when they went back to the town of Walla Walla, Wash., with it. Another party started out for the region soon afterward, arriving there in November, 1860. And the next spring a member of this second party walked out through the wilderness on snow-shoes with \$800 worth of gold dust on his back. He told of his discovery in Portland, Ore. Intense excitement followed, and then began the great gold rush into Idaho.

This is the story of the discovery of the Oro Fino mines, a district that produced millions of dollars in gold. During 1861 and 1862 the rush continued. California miners by the steamer-load went from San Francisco to Portland and from there, with thousands

from Oregon, they poured into the new country. The population of the district reached 25,000, but it was a fickle and changeable population, deserting one "city" for another in a night.

But the working of Idaho's placer mines had fairly begun. The miners who followed where the squaw of the Nez Perces had led the way soon spread to all parts of the State. Other gold camps were established. Idaho City was founded in the Boise Basin, where the output of the famous placer mines is estimated at from three hundred to five hundred million dollars. It was possibly the richest placer camp in the whole world. Afterward Boise City, which is now the capital and metropolis, was built. And Idaho entered into a new chapter of its life.

The French, the Indians, and the Americans all had a part in giving to the State its varied nomenclature. French Canadians made journeys into Idaho and established a mission long before the discovery of gold that led to the State's rapid growth. They left such names as Boise, Cœur d'Alene, Pen d'Oreille, and Malade River. The Mormons from Utah made a little settlement, too, from which they were driven by the Indians before the Civil War, and they left the name of the county of Lemhi, taken from the Mormon scriptures. Lewis and Clarke crossed the State twice on their tour of exploration to the Pacific, and the town of Lewiston, one of the largest of the State, bears the name of one of the two leaders of that historic expedition. But the name of the State itself is Indian. The word "Idaho," is said to be the expression with which these savages greeted the rising sun, and in the mountains the name came to be applied to the peaks where the sun was usually seen to rise. So that the Indian word might be translated to mean "sunrise mountains," or "gem of the mountains."

Irrigation's Progress. Agriculture, stock raising, mining, and lumbering are the four great industries of Idaho, and in this new State are seen some of the most remarkable systems in existence for developing these industries. The area of Idaho is 84,790 square miles. Of this land 15,000,000 acres

are suitable for agriculture, and 12,000,000 acres are capable of irrigation, for Idaho is in the list of the seven arid States of the Union, and to produce fertility, water is taken from the streams and put on the soil by means of irrigating systems, so that in this State have been constructed, and are in course of construction, some of the most important irrigation plants in the world.

In the northern part of the State are large areas where the rainfall is sufficient to fertilize the soil. There are in Idaho now, according to the report of the State engineer, 700,000 acres of land under cultivation by irrigation. This area is soon to be greatly increased by private enterprise co-operating with the State in canal building, and by the United States government, which has withdrawn a million acres of arid land from settlement. To supply this land with water the government has planned to build huge reservoirs to hold the floods that come from the mountains in the spring; and from these reservoirs this water is to be distributed later in the season to lands which will be sold with the water right at from \$15 to \$20 an acre, the purchaser of lands receiving a proportionate share or interest in the irrigation plant.

Aside from this plan of the United States government, ten private companies and corporations are building irrigation systems in the different parts of the arid regions. These systems will furnish water to about half a million acres of land. The work of building these great irrigation plants involves the expenditure of large sums of money. One company which is now constructing canals to draw millions of gallons of water from the Snake River is spending in its work three million dollars. By this 270,000 acres of land will be reclaimed. The source of income for the company is in the sale of water to the farmers who have bought the reclaimed land from the State. The farmer pays the State fifty cents an acre, and then for \$25 an acre paid to the irrigating company he receives a perpetual water right—a supply of water necessary to fertilize his land for all time. Ten years are allowed for the payment of this water right. Other irrigating companies are selling their right cheaper than this, the price ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre.

Thus within a few years one and one-half million acres of producing irrigated land are to be added to that which is already under subjugation in Idaho, giving to the State a substantial agricultural basis. Idaho is more bountifully supplied with water than any of her sister States in the arid belt. The State has many rivers, which are advantageously located. The Snake, the Boise, the Payette, the Bruneau, Weiser and Salmon rivers drain the southern part of the State, and the Spokane, St. Joseph, St. Mary's, Clearwater, Priest, Cœur d'Alene, and the north fork of the Columbia supply with water the northern part. Official estimates show that the volume of water in these rivers is sufficient, if properly distributed, to cover all the irrigable lands of the State. And this fact has made the irrigation proposition in Idaho attractive not only to capitalists, who are spending millions in the construction of drainage systems, but also to individuals who are looking for opportunities for profitable farming.

Government reports show the average value of irrigated lands to be considerably greater than the average value of lands in the regions where the rain-



HUGE WATER-WHEEL LIFTING WATER FROM THE BOISE RIVER TO PIPES WHICH CONDUCT IT TO IRRIGATED LANDS.



SCOOPING OUT THOUSANDS OF TONS OF EARTH IN CONSTRUCTING IRRIGATING DITCHES.



RUNNING A DITCH PARALLEL TO AN IDAHO RIVER TO CONVEY WATER TO ARID LANDS.



PICTURESQUE MINING CAMP AMONG THE IMMENSE TREES OF AN IDAHO FOREST.—*H. C. Myers.*

fall is sufficient to produce crops. On this subject a well-known authority, Mr. Rees H. Davis, formerly immigration commissioner of the State, writes:

"Of the hay-making grasses, of which alfalfa, or lucerne, is king, from one to three crops are produced annually. In the extreme eastern and southern countries there are two crops of alfalfa yearly, yielding an average of two tons to the acre at each cutting, and affording a rich fall pasture. In the west-central portion three crops are secured, yielding an average of five tons per acre for the season, with the same advantages of pasture. These figures are based on the yields of fields containing from forty to one hundred acres. Smaller and more carefully attended tracts show considerably larger yields, often going as high as seven tons per acre. Red and white clover, timothy, and red-top yield in great abundance. In the warmer sections two crops of clover mature each season. It should also be observed that in Idaho it is unnecessary to erect great hay barns. The climate is such that hay, stacked with reasonable care, will keep in excellent condition for several years, retaining practically all its freshness and nutritive qualities. Add to all this that, on account of the dryness of the air, the heat of summer days is rarely, if ever, oppressive—sunstrokes being unknown—and the nights are uniformly cool and refreshing, and you have a fair idea of the conditions under which agriculture is prosecuted in arid Idaho. There is no place in the United States where equal results can be obtained with as little labor and capital. Idaho offers to the world sheep, fertile lands, abundant water and timber supply, endless miles of free public range, mineral deposits of untold richness, and a delightful and healthful climate."

Conservative estimates place the average yearly profits per acre of irrigated farms at \$40. So that a farm of forty acres would net the owner \$1,600 a year, and the product of Idaho's 10,000,000 acres of irrigable land would be \$400,000,000 annually. In many instances the profit per acre exceeds \$40. Fruit, which thrives on irrigated soil, pays sometimes an income of \$250 an acre. A farmer, living in Payette, Idaho, told me this, and his fields and orchards confirmed what he said:

"I am engaged in the nursery business, although I have always raised potatoes, corn, and hay in connection. Orchards, from five to nine years old, yield from \$50 to \$250 worth of fruit per acre each year. An average crop of potatoes is about 200 bushels per acre, although 300 to 500 bushels per acre is not an uncommon crop. Potatoes sell at prices ranging from 30 to 50 cents per bushel, or an average crop is worth \$60 per acre; 50 to 75 bushels of corn per acre are raised, which are readily sold at 70 cents per bushel. We harvest from five to eight tons of alfalfa hay per acre each season. This hay is sold in the stack to sheep and cattle men at \$5 to \$7 per ton. Hogs are very profitable, as they do exceedingly well on the alfalfa. The short, mild winters, with free summer range and abundant hay crops, make cattle and sheep raising very profitable."

Lumber No facts about this new State of Idaho **Interests.** are so astonishing, to one who has not made special investigation, as the lumber statistics. The timber area of the State contains ten million acres. Eight million acres are available for manufacture into lumber. There is an average of 10,000 feet of timber on every acre, as shown by United States government surveys. This would make a total for the State of eighty billion feet. For

manufacturing purposes this lumber is worth \$14 a thousand feet. So that the total value of the timber is, according to authoritative estimate, the enormous sum of \$1,120,000,000.

Idaho has the largest white-pine forests in the United States, perhaps in the whole world. Sixty per cent. of the timber of the State is white or yellow pine, wood that is in constant demand. And the supply in the United States, once so abundant, is rapidly diminishing. Pine, fir, tamarack, and cedar are the principal varieties of Idaho timber. In northern Idaho the forests are at the head waters of the Clearwater, Potlach, and St. Mary's rivers, and in southern Idaho along the Boise, Payette, and Weiser rivers and their tributaries. This timber will be brought to the mills by floating the logs down the streams,

"driving," as the lumbermen say, and by hauling on branch railroad lines.

The lumber kings of the country have already bought half of Idaho's timber land. Large saw-mill plants are in operation in the northern part of the State and several are planned for southern Idaho. The land has been bought for the construction of a new mill at Boise that will saw fifty million feet of lumber a year. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the Minnesota lumberman, and his associates have bought 100,000 acres of timber land on the Payette River, and are spending \$150,000 to improve that stream so that the timber may be driven to another large milling plant which will be built near Boise City. Another large lumber concern, the Barber Lumber Company,



PLACER MINING BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE IN THE BOISE BASIN, WHERE MORE THAN \$300,000,000 IN GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT.—*H. C. Myers.*

thousand sheep in Idaho. In winter they graze in bands through the warm valleys of the State, and in summer they wander back into the mountains, plucking the grass from the ravines until fall comes, when they turn back into the valleys again.

In May the annual crop of wool is taken, and the sheep-shearers reap a large harvest. Last year this harvest of Idaho wool amounted to twenty-two million pounds, and brought in the market about two million dollars. Besides this, the shepherds have a large source of income in the sale of most of the male lambs each year. The estimated value of sheep per head is \$2.50, so that these migratory inhabitants of the State represent nine million dollars.

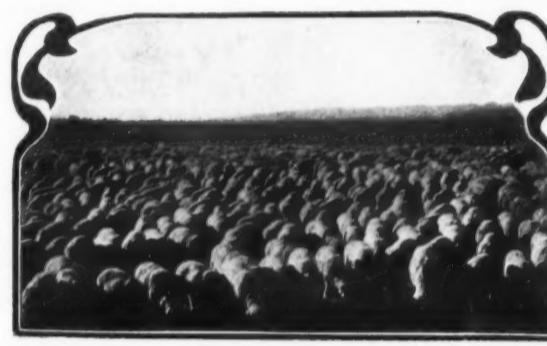
That Idaho, being one of the heaviest wool-producers of the Union, should be without a woolen mill to refine and make into cloth this great product seems absurd; but an organization for the establishment of large woolen mills in Boise City has already been formed. Among the bands of sheep in Idaho range great herds of cattle. On the ranges of the State are nearly a million cattle worth about twenty million dollars.

Remarkable Mineral Wealth. Idaho is fifth in the sisterhood of States in the production of precious metals. More than half the lead that is mined in the entire United States comes from Idaho, and the important lead mines are confined to what is comparatively a small territory in the northern part of the State, known as the Coeur d'Alene district. Lead mining began in Idaho in 1888. The total product since that time is more than sixty million dollars. Last year the lead output was \$5,737,290. Combined with the lead is silver. Idaho has produced more than one hundred million dollars' worth of this metal. The coinage value of last year's silver product was \$7,683,509.

Nearly every county in the State has mines of valuable minerals. There are immense deposits of iron, coal, and copper in Idaho that have not yet been opened. The total product of Idaho's placer gold mines is estimated at more than five hundred million dollars, but deep gold mining in the State is still in its infancy. The greatest ore bodies of Idaho have just been opened—those of the new Thunder Mountain district—and remain to be mined. In the State, however, are several gold and silver camps, where mines and mills are in active operation. The districts of De Lamar and Silver City have already produced and are now producing great quantities of the precious metals. Large areas of Idaho's mineral belt have not yet even been prospected. These lie in the mountain region that is extremely forbidding and difficult of access; but these fields will before long be explored by the eager wealth seeker, and no doubt many rich mines remain to be discovered.

The mineral districts of Idaho are not confined alone to any one section, but are distributed throughout the whole area of the commonwealth. A great deal of outside capital is being expended on developing the various mineral districts. The camps of Neal, Pearl, Atlanta, Buffalo Hump, the Seven Devils, and others are undergoing development, although the largest amount of money by far is being expended in the big Thunder Mountain district. The copper deposits of Idaho are known to be extensive. Some of these are in the Thunder Mountain country, on what is known as Profile Creek, and not far from the Dundee and Summit Gold Mines, which are well known.

In connection with the foregoing account of the industries of the State, it should be said that Idaho is



HOW MILLIONS OF SHEEP GRAZE ON THE BROAD PRAIRIES OF IDAHO.



SHEEP-SHEARING GANG AT WORK IN IDAHO—EXPERTS SHEAR 140 SHEEP EACH A DAY.

owns tracts of timber land on the Boise River and is already building a lumber mill. Lumber which is cut and sawed in Idaho now is being shipped to Wisconsin and other places in the East, where it is manufactured into furniture, doors, sashes, etc. The local market is increasing, too, so that the lumber industry has become one of great importance to the State. Half a billion feet of lumber are manufactured in Idaho every year. This is another interesting contrast to the stories of bears, Indians, and desperadoes.

Sheep and Cattle. To be a sheep man in Idaho is synonymous with wealth. During the last decade or two many fortunes have been made in wool and mutton in the State, and according to the estimate of J. C. Dressler, State sheep inspector, Idaho will probably rank second in the United States this year in the aggregate number of its fleecy herds. There are now about three million five hundred



THOUSAND SPRINGS, IN THE SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO—VAST QUANTITIES OF WATER GUSHING FROM ROOTS OF SAGE-BRUSH.—*H. C. Myers.*



ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST WATER SCENES—FAMOUS TWIN FALLS, OF SOUTHERN IDAHO.—*H. C. Myers.*



BEAUTIFUL NATATORIUM BUILDING AND GROUNDS AT BOISE.

fortunate in having an efficient immigration department, which has done much to make known her resources and to inform, attract, and guide would-be settlers within her limits. The Hon. T. C. Egleston, the present Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics, is ably administering the affairs of his office, which is located at Boise, and from him all persons desiring to do so may secure information regarding the State.

Magnificent Scenery. Majestic scenery must be seen to be appreciated. Any description of the beautiful or imposing in nature always seems feeble and weak. Photographs fail to give the impressions which are made by wonderful mountains or tremendous waterfalls. Paintings, even, cannot portray them. To understand what Idaho possesses in these grand creations of nature one must visit the State. The mountain districts furnish some of the most rugged and astonishing scenery in the United States, and Idaho's largest river, the Snake, contains, among a series of mighty water-falls, one which is second to Niagara alone. Thirty miles from the town of Shoshone, in the southern part of the State, are the great Shoshone Falls. The volume of water here is less than that of Niagara, but the fall is greater. Just at the approach of the fall the waters are beaten into a foam by ragged rocks; then comes the perpendicular declivity of 210 feet, the falls being about 400 yards wide. This is one of the most marvelous sights on the continent.

On the same river are the remarkable Twin Falls and the Thousand Springs. First is a pair of huge cataracts, where parallel streams are separated by precipitous rocks and fall tumbling together into the smoking caldron below. At the Thousand Springs vast quantities of water bubble noisily from the earth, their sources being hidden by the sage brush, so that they seem to burst from the roots of this vegetation. Idaho has other important and beautiful scenes. Her mountain cataracts in the midst of rocks and timber are a series of charming pictures. And these expressions of nature are not confined to one district alone, but are distributed to all corners of the State.

About Boise. In the matter of making a good impression on the stranger, Idaho has one advantage. The line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which enters from the South, and which brings people from the East, passes through a large section of the arid district. For many miles the passenger, looking out of the window, dwells on the monotony of the sage brush. He forms, in spite of himself, an impression of barren unproductiveness; but when he nears Boise the impression is changed. He finds himself in the midst of a fertile valley. There are green fields, gardens and orchards, and stacks of hay and grain. Farmers are busy at their work; children are playing in the door-yards of the farm-houses. The train crosses the Boise River—and this is the secret of this fertility and agricultural plenty.

The train stops, and the passenger, the impression of the barren sage-brush tract growing fainter in his mind, steps out of his car into one of the cleanest and most inviting of the smaller cities of the whole United States. He sees the streets lined with trees; the lawns of the pretty homes velvet with green grass; the pavements of asphalt, the sidewalks of stone or cement; the buildings of stone and brick, substantial and artistic, and above all, clean-looking and in good taste.

The freshness, the prosperous look of everything impresses the stranger at once. There are no groups of loafers on the streets. The sidewalks are filled with a busy people, moving rapidly about their business or their work. There is an air of activity and healthfulness that is contagious—for health is contagious even like disease. On one side he will hear the shouts of men, and turning, he sees horses and laborers busily digging an excavation for the foundation of a new business block. He sees other new structures on the main thoroughfares nearing completion, and he cannot find a vacant store-room in the whole town. He goes to a good hotel and tells the clerk that he wants to look around the city a little. "Where shall I go?" asks the stranger.

"Have you ever been out to the 'Nat.'?" queries the clerk.

"No."

So the stranger is piloted to a trolley-car, and as he rides along he passes through an avenue lined with beautiful homes. There are stately and hospitable residences of brick and stone; some of them with vines climbing over the doorways. And laden orchards and gardens are at hand. The visitor is impressed with the beauty and the abundance of the shade trees. There are no dead branches among them. The trees partake of the general air of cheerfulness and health. Then the conductor tells him that he has reached the Natatorium.

The passenger alights in front of a green lawn shaded with pretty trees and guarded by a stone wall; and in the background he sees a large building with domes and turrets in the Moorish style, and ten min-



MAIN PLUNGE IN BOISE'S BIG AND FINE NATATORIUM.

dences of it are on every hand. Aside from the fact that there is not a single empty store-room in the town, there is rarely a vacant residence; and as soon as one is empty half a dozen applications are made for it. A new business building, which was planned recently, was rented entirely soon after the architect's drawings were finished.

"It must be a pretty good business investment to own a building here," suggests the stranger.

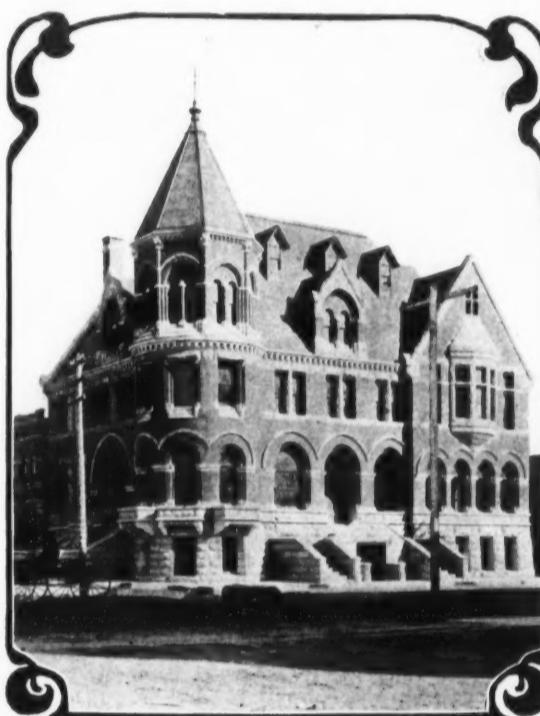
"It is," smiles a property owner.

In other ways the business of the city is enlarging. There are twenty-eight manufacturing establishments, and sixteen wholesale and jobbing houses in the town—for Boise is the centre of a large area north of Salt Lake City and east of Portland, Ore. Already there are six saw mills in operation in the Idaho capital, two planing mills, two flour mills, an electric-light plant—one of the largest in the Northwest—two water-works systems; and four banks are here, with more than \$3,200,000 on deposit. One hundred thousand dollars is paid out every month in Boise to employés of commercial and manufacturing establishments. A United States assay office is situated here, and a post of the United States army. It is a significant fact that the army statistics show that this post has the lowest death rate of any in the United States. A new government building, costing a quarter of a million dollars, is nearing completion. Boise, too, has clubs and hospitals, a public library, and all the other institutions that contribute to the comfort and entertainment and happiness of the residents of a city.

At night the air of health and life and happiness continues, and when the dusk gathers, various bands of music appear and the streets ring with their bright melodies. One is a city organization, giving it daily concerts. Two others belong to theatrical companies which are in the town, and down the block is another band, playing lustily, and with brass emphasis, a hymn. This is the Salvation Army, and the people gather in the streets to listen. The sidewalks are filled with men and women and children laughing and chatting, or silent when the music sounds. Others are on horseback, leaning forward on the pommels of their saddles to rest and hear.

And such is Boise. A city like this does not lack for churches, and the capital of Idaho has the best of schools. The death rate of Idaho, too, is among the lowest of the States in the Union, and no State has a smaller percentage of illiteracy. In Boise the death rate is only 33 to 1,000. The office buildings and some of the residences of the city are heated by hot water that is piped from artesian wells and distributed throughout the town. And that is another reason for the cleanliness. The biggest buildings of the city need no smoking furnaces to furnish heat. And the hot water, so abundant, is even used in the sprinkling of the streets. There is another unique water plant in the city, and that is the system which gives the supply for irrigation. It is a chain of canals filled with water that is as cold and clear as dew. Water is elevated to the pipes which supply the gardens, orchards, and lawns by huge wheels which carry cups at their peripheries. These cups empty into a tank at the side of the wheel on a level with its top.

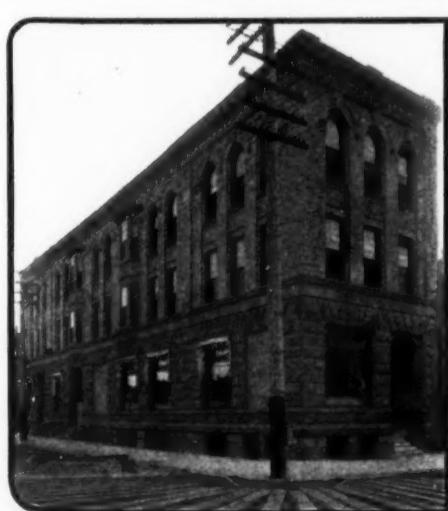
And Boise is prosperous because it is the centre of a large area that is prospering, and the capital of Idaho is sharing this prosperity and getting the first direct results of it. The activity in irrigation, in lumbering, in stock raising, and particularly in mining, in Idaho explains the growth and the activity of the largest city in the State.



BOISE'S SUBSTANTIAL AND STATELY CITY HALL.

utes later he is swimming in one of the most delightful bodies of water in the United States. It is a huge pool of soft water, the temperature about the same as the blood; and this with various accessories—a café, a dancing hall, a series of private bath-rooms and hot baths, a reading room, all of which are in the same immense Moorish building—is the "Nat.," of which the clerk spoke. It is one of the things that one will never forget about Boise. This water, one is told, piped a long distance from a hot spring, has rare medicinal qualities. Certainly this is a most delightful and refreshing swimming place.

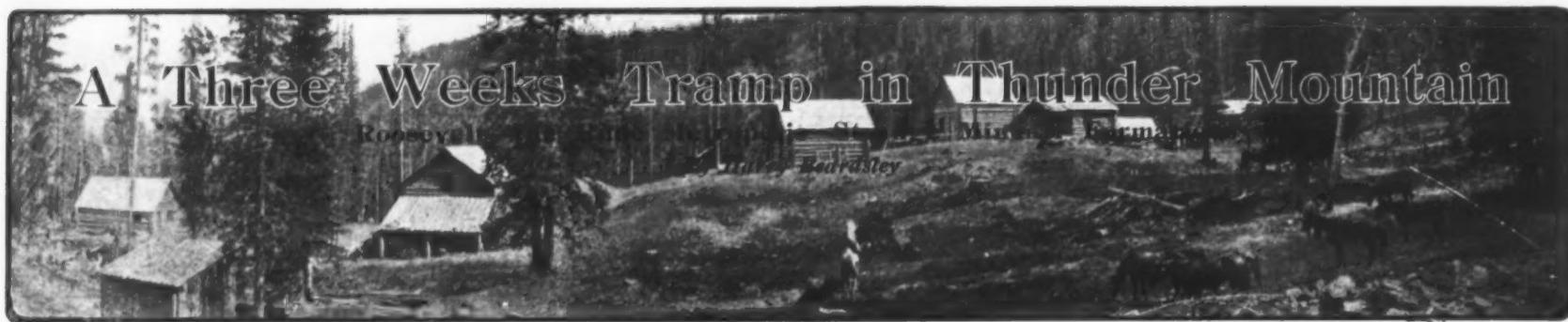
When the stranger asks a few questions about Boise, he learns facts that confirm his impressions. The population is from 12,000 to 15,000. He doesn't need to be told that the city is growing, for the evi-



FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT BOISE, A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, AT THE CAPITAL, OF GOVERNOR MORRISON.
H. C. Myers.

IDAN-HA HOTEL, AT BOISE, AN ELEGANT MODERN HOSTELRY.



CABINS OF THE MINERS AT THE SUNNYSIDE MINE.

THE MOST remote spot in the United States where there is a town, with post-office, stores, barbershop, restaurants, saloons, and the other adjuncts of modern civilization, is Thunder Mountain, Idaho; and that town is Roosevelt. No other place in the whole country is so far from what is generally known as the "outside world." No other American village is as difficult of access. In Nevada, and, perhaps, in Arizona and New Mexico, there are clusters of shanties and dug-outs that are a great many miles "from nowhere," but there is not one of them that cannot be reached from the railroad more quickly than the "metropolis of Thunder Mountain," and this fact gives to Roosevelt a most unusual interest. It makes it absolutely unique, and any one looking for things that are unique ought to be entirely satisfied with Roosevelt. The nearest railroad station is about 150 miles away—Weiser, on the Pacific and Idaho Northern, called affectionately the "Pin" road. (Explanation—P. & I. N.)

It is not the 150 miles that makes Roosevelt so remote, but the character of those 150 miles. In many respects their character is not good. They stretch their weary length over the roughest sort of mountains. It is said that the man who laid out the trail to Thunder Mountain selected his course deliberately over the highest peaks and down the deepest canyons. The saddle-worn traveler going into the country sees an unusually high mountain ahead, and he asks:

"Do we go anywhere near that?"

"Yes," says the guide, over his shoulder, "we go over the top of it; but we go down into that canyon first."

It takes three days to go from Roosevelt to the nearest telephone, so information is always a little late when it gets to the Thunder Mountain town; yet, notwithstanding this, I was never in a country where gossip traveled so fast. The gossips of Thunder Mountain, men though they be, are wonderfully communicative. A lone prospector, digging a hole in the ground among the rocks and trees on his claim, half a day's hard ride from the nearest habitation, will know all the gossip in the village seventy miles away.

"Hello, there, George!" says the prospector, resting on his shovel, as a fellow-miner rides up on his cayouse. "I suppose you are going into Warren. They say that there's a new family moved in there and that they've got a pretty daughter."

"Yes, I know," says George, and he tells the prospector her name and approximate age and gives a general description, although George has never seen her and has gotten his knowledge second-hand. But he is not going out to Warren to see her, he says, but to get "supplies" for his camp. The men who have interests in Thunder Mountain are always going to the "outside" to see about "supplies." These errands keep them on the road about half the time. The other half is divided between some point on the "outside" and the camp at the mine in the mountains.

Roosevelt is not a residence city, but strictly a business town. Those who support the business institutions are at the mines in the mountains, within a radius of thirty miles or so. Architecturally, the town is nothing more than two rows of log houses, with a sprinkling of tents, and between these two rows a hitching-place for horses. I should say that there are twenty or twenty-five of these tents and log houses, some of them in course of construction. For instance, Mr. George D. Smith, who, with his wife, keeps a restaurant in a tent, is building a hotel. If Mr. Smith ever gets it finished (he is making the house of logs unaided and at odd moments), this will be Roosevelt's first hotel, strictly speaking; an institution where lodgings and meals can be had under the same roof.

Aside from the two restaurants and the post-office, there are nine other business institutions in the town. Six of them are saloons; one is a second-hand store, which also has a little merchandise first hand; another is an assay office; the last is a laundry, conducted by a colossal colored woman known as "Auntie," who is making a fortune doing washing for the miners. In later papers I propose to tell something more about the queer civilization of "Roosevelt the Remote." It is about the last of this phase of American life that may be seen. Next year a fine wagon road will probably be finished into the heart of Thunder Mountain, and with it the mode of life will change. People will then probably be riding into Roosevelt on automobiles. But while the town and its people are interesting, they are in the midst of a most alluring country.

You have seen in the morning the ashes in a fireplace where a wood fire has burned itself out the night before, and these ashes are gray—almost white. There are spots of a darker gray in them, and black streaks,

and there are brown stains like iron rust. Occasionally you may see a small piece of charcoal where the ashes have slowly smothered a bit of burning wood. The mass is without form or systematic design, for the heat with its last breath still played quaint antics in the fireplace. And the ashes are cold and soft to the touch. If they are not disturbed, they will gradually settle and solidify, and, absorbing moisture rapidly, become a damp cohesive mass, retaining, however, their spots of darker gray, their streaks of black, their stains like iron rust, and their bits of charcoal.

Imagine, now, a great mountain with a huge excavation—an immensely broad, deep pit—in its side, and this pit filled with the ashes like those you find in the fireplace. Cover a part of this great ash heap in the mountain-side with earth and grass and pine-trees; distribute upon it and around it gigantic, awkward, jagged rocks, wrought by heat into weird and fearful forms, but leave exposed still large bodies of the white substance with its odd streaks and spots of other colors.

I have no better way of describing the deposit of gold ore in Thunder Mountain, one of the most important gold fields in the United States, and probably the most curious in the whole world. Yet all of the deposits are not exactly like this. Sometimes the ashes seem to have been thrust up into great crevices in the mountains so that the bodies or substances that contain gold and other minerals are in veins and fissures. In some instances these gold-bearing ashes are spread like great blankets over the mountain-sides, and men of lifelong experience in mining in many parts of the world have been puzzled by this new field, because it was unlike anything they had ever seen before.

Over an area scores of miles in extent in central Idaho are the mountains among which this new gold district has been found. These peaks are undoubtedly the most precipitous and abrupt in the United States. They are not like the Sierra Nevadas, which rise gradually from foot-hills until they are scarcely more than a great ridge, or divide, with occasional tops or summits. These Idaho mountains are separate and distinct cones or pyramids with clean sides, but without order or sequence, their summits thousands of feet above their bases. Each mountain meets its neighbor in a narrow, irregular canyon, and through these tumble and roar the big streams, fed by hundreds of trickling brooks that start with the melting snow at the mountain tops. These huge giants of rock are not all barren; their sides are dressed with pines, firs, and tamaracks, excepting the sharpest peaks, which stand bare and as hard-looking as iron. As far as the eye can see there are mighty mountains still, painted in rich colors by the gentle air, spattered with pinks and old-rose and steeped in the distance in a misty blue. All the while cloud shadows are dancing down the hillsides. In the midst of this sea of silent majesty and beauty one is overwhelmed with feeling. It is indescribable.

The common theory is that ages ago this was the scene of furious volcanic action. There are still signs of the immense extinct craters. You will see several mountains ranged in a circle around a deep cup or valley; this, you will observe, is the crater, and all about are the evidences of the heat. The rocks are coals. The mountains themselves are heaps of lava. As these mountains cooled they cracked with the contraction which accompanies the departure of heat, and up through these rifts were forced the great bodies of ashes—porphyry they call it now—which contain the gold. Sometimes these ashes burst from beneath with such force that they seem to have blown great openings in the rock, and, filling these openings, cooled. These pits full of ore are called "blowouts"; and their breadth and volume are said to be unequalled.

But strangest of all is the apparent fact that great mysterious forces are still at work here. A section of Thunder Mountain itself still shows activity. On the slope above the town of Roosevelt there is every year a movement, of about a foot in depth, of the earth on the mountain side. The surface ground seems to be sliding downward gradually, so slowly as to be perceptible only by the peculiar effect on the trees. Some of these are rooted in the ground that is fixed, lying below the sliding surface earth. When the surface ground moves, these great trees are broken and twisted as they are carried downward. One huge pine-tree has been split by this curious movement of the earth. A part of it, deeply rooted, has stood firm; another section, having its foundation mainly in the top layer of earth, has been severed from the parent tree and has been carried downward about a foot every year, until it is now four feet below the tree of which it was once a part. The mystery of this moving earth on Thunder Mountain may account for the name of this central peak of the district. Thunder Mountain

was so called because it was thought that it gave out at times strange, unaccountable rumbling sounds, like thunder; and it has been suggested that the phenomenon of the moving earth may be the origin as well of Thunder Mountain's rumblings.

No one has yet explained why these ashes in these volcanic mountains should bear the gold, the general presence of which is shown by many assays. In many of the veins the metal has been found free, the gold specks sparkling in the rocks. It is found in the pieces of charcoal that are in the ashes and rock, which does not show free gold—shows "colors" in the "pan." Ground up and washed by hand in the placer miner's hand-basin, some of this rock will produce in the residue glittering yellow particles; but most of the ore is of a comparatively low grade, like that of other famous gold-fields—the Homestake, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the Treadwell of Alaska, and the great mines of the Rand in South Africa.

There have been three distinct epochs in Thunder Mountain's history. When the first news of the discovery of gold by the Caswell brothers reached the outside world the usual rush of fortune-hunters to the Thunder Mountain district began. Book-keepers left their desks, grocery clerks took off their sleeve-protectors, farmers deserted their plows in the fields, business men donned overalls and miner's boots, prospectors flocked from all parts of the country; and it is estimated that in the summer of 1902 between 10,000 and 20,000 men struggled into Thunder Mountain. Most of them knew little or nothing of the hardships of the mountain travel. There was intense suffering. These crazed adventurers lost their horses on the perilous mountain sides, so that the trail to-day is marked with the decaying corpses of scores of these beasts of burden. And when the gold-seekers reached the little group of tents and log-cabins that was called Roosevelt they went no farther. They merely sat for a few days around camp-fires, cursing their luck, and looking for the first opportunity to get back into "civilization."

Their ready cash exhausted, these adventurers sold at a sacrifice the picks, shovels, drills, and other mining implements which they had brought in with them. One of the most prosperous men in the Thunder Mountain district in 1902 was the keeper of the second-hand store at Roosevelt. Mining implements and other materials and supplies, which he bought cheap from those who were forced to sell, he sold dear to those who were forced to buy. His profits, therefore, were great, and his wealth increased so fast that he has already retired and no longer lives in Roosevelt. The first great flock of gold-seekers which came on the first wave of excitement to Thunder Mountain was soon gone. There was no gold to be picked up in the streams. It was not a placer camp; not a second Grass Valley, or Boise Basin.

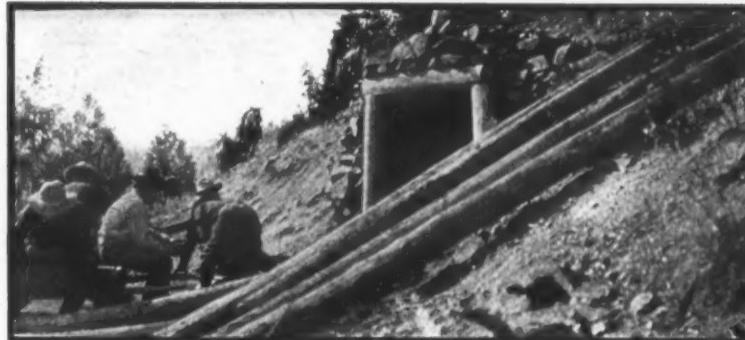
The second epoch was the period of reaction. The returning tide from Thunder Mountain "knocked" the camp. Because they had not found free gold there the disappointed ones spread the report that the whole district was a "fake," that Thunder Mountain would never be heard from again. And this report, this wail of the discouraged wealth-seekers, went across the country and was given ear by the people.

Then the third epoch began. Hundreds of claims had been located. Many of these had passed into the hands of individuals and corporations of means; and while the disappointed were still howling, these owners were quietly making investigations for their own benefit of the properties of which they had assumed control. During last fall, last winter, and last spring they had forces of men driving tunnels into the mountain-sides, entering at a depth the great masses and veins of ore which "out-cropped" so abundantly on the surface; and the result of this investigation and development has opened the third epoch of the Thunder Mountain country. It has been ascertained that these great dykes and veins and "blowouts" of volcanic ore have depth, and that in many cases their volumes increase with depth. These investigations have demonstrated another fact—that the vast ore bodies are what is known as low-grade ore, averaging in the whole district perhaps \$6 or \$7 a ton; and that to make money out of Thunder Mountain is a proposition of milling—in other words, the manufacture cheaply and extensively of gold out of the great bodies of ore which exist.

What is generally known as the Thunder Mountain country is really two distinct districts. One is the Big Creek district, the other is Thunder Mountain proper. From the head of Big Creek, the centre of one district, to the town of Roosevelt the centre of the other, the distance is thirty-five miles—a good day's ride on horseback, let me tell you, zigzagging to the tops of high mountains, and sliding down the other side to their bases. More prominent than any of the others



TRAVELING ON THE NEW WAGON ROAD TO THE THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.



ENTRANCE TO THE STANDARD TUNNEL ON THE EAST DEWEY GOLD MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTY.



MEN AT WORK TIMBERING NO. 2 TUNNEL ON THE WERDENHOFF MINE.

in the Big Creek district is the Werdenhoff mine, and the centre of the Thunder Mountain district is the Dewey, bought by the late Colonel William H. Dewey, who is really the father of Thunder Mountain. The exploration and development of these mines has revealed the character of this new mining country. The Werdenhoff Mine is on the southwest face of a heavily wooded mountain called by the same name, after Charles Werdenhoff, discoverer of the mine. The formation is peculiar. In the centre is a great "blowout," as though the gold-bearing rock had burst from beneath, forming a great central pit, and radiating from it and extending alongside are huge seams, all filled with the porphyritic quartz ore which bears the precious metals. This "blowout," continuing in a great vein, is known as the "Octopus" and is thirty-five feet wide. Ex-Governor Frank W. Hunt, of Idaho, who is general manager of the Werdenhoff Company, says that the ore in this huge vein will average, as shown by assays made, \$10 a ton. Parallel to this vein are others not so wide but containing ore, according to assays, from \$100 a ton upward.

One of these other veins is called the "Nautilus"; on the surface of the mountain-side it is fifteen feet wide, and its ore is believed to average \$11 a ton. Other veins, all near this great central "blowout," are fifteen feet wide, thirty-five feet wide, and one which is three and one-half feet wide contains ore, a ton of which yields gold, silver, and lead worth \$65. To ascertain the extent of this ore and to prepare for its removal to a mill which is to be built on the property, two tunnels have been driven into the mountain-side. The upper tunnel follows the "Octopus" vein and is 700 feet below the upper surface "outcropping," showing the depth of this amazingly broad vein of ore. And in this tunnel spots of ore have been found which assay \$3,500 to the ton, although the great body of it is of a low grade. This mine is on a steep mountain-side; and this being true of the whole Thunder Mountain country, makes the situation peculiarly favorable for mining. Gravity will do the work of taking ore from the mines to the mills. Ore in a flat mine must be lifted to the surface in shafts, necessitating the generation of great quantities of power. But the mountain-side mine is operated in a different way. Tunnels are driven into the veins. The ore is taken out from above first, "stope out," they call it, and dropped in chutes to the tunnel, and there loaded on cars and hauled to the mill. All this by the power of gravitation. Where there are great bodies of ore on the surface as at the Werdenhoff, large quantities of the ore are simply quarried and hauled to the mill.

So conspicuous are some of the great ore ledges, the mineralized bodies of rock in this country, that one can stand at the Werdenhoff Mine and look miles across a canyon to an abrupt mountain called Quartzite Mountain, and see from that distance the course of the vein on the Gold Bullion Mining Company's property—a reddish stain on the rock on the mountain-side.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of the Big Creek district is the existence of a great vein of gold ore that is never narrower than ten feet, and that can be traced over mountains and through canyons for seventy-five miles. It has a parallel in the famous "Mother Lode" of California. This Big Creek vein is known as the "North and South Lead." It crosses the Werdenhoff property and is seen again several miles away at the Crown Mining Company's property on the Elk Creek summit, between Smith and Government creeks. This Crown Mine is a most astonishing thing.

On it a great dyke, 400 feet wide and containing ore on the surface that assays from \$2 to \$28 a ton, is traced for 2,500 feet. In this broad dyke the gold occurs in quartz "stringers" from half an inch to twenty-four inches wide. And there are other veins on the property, some of them being continuations of the veins in the Independence Mine, for which the Guggenheims are said to have offered one million dollars. This great "North and South Lead," which is seen in the Werdenhoff and Crown mines, "crops out" again at the Golden Gate Mine, operated by the East Dewey Gold Mining Company many miles away in the Yellow Pine basin, and at the Hand Mine, on the north side of a great peak known as the Cache Mountain.

Here other great veins of ore cross this lead, and some of these cross-veins are exposed for nearly half a mile. In some of them high values are found. All this has been learned and confirmed by the development of the last year. These mines have tunnels and the forces of men are being increased.

The development of the Golden Gate Mine has revealed ore bodies of such magnitude that they are as astonishing to the "tenderfoot" as to the mining

men themselves. Here at the Golden Gate is a great dyke of ore, an immense body of grayish rock, 900 feet wide, and extending several thousand feet; and samples taken at random in this body of ore show that its average value in gold on the surface is from \$6 to \$8 a ton. Ore taken from narrow streaks in this enormous ledge assays \$2,500 a ton. The big vein appears on two sides of the mountain in which it lies. Fourteen men have been at work this year (the number will be increased to twenty-five this winter, and new cabins are being built for them), and they have driven three tunnels. One of these has gone into the mountain-side 265 feet, and in 135 feet more will strike the big ledge. Then the miners will "drift" on the ledge—that is, tunnels will be built at right angles to the main tunnel and following the course of the big vein. This tunnel passed through, first, a large quantity of porphyry—the volcanic rock—then quartz was struck. Gold and quartz are associates in rich mines, and this is an indication that the ore grows richer with depth.

Another tunnel follows the ledge of ore, and a third on the claim known as the El Dorado crosses the vein that is on the opposite side of the mountain from the other two. The surface ore here averages, too, about seven dollars a ton.

But of all the mines in the Big Creek district perhaps the most interesting is the Blackfoot, of which M. H. Jacobs, former State inspector of mines of Idaho, is general manager. It is peculiar to this rugged mountain area. The ore veins appear in the side of what is like the interior of one-half of a great bowl at the top of the mountain, 8,000 feet above the sea level. Across the country runs the inevitable "North and South Lead," and crossing this are four other veins which appear at the inside of the bowl at the mountain top. These veins are not so wide as those in some of the other Big Creek mines, but contain a higher grade of ore. One of them, quartz rock in a fissure in granite, is four feet wide, and has shown values, according to Mr. Jacobs, of \$200 to the ton. Another vein is forty to sixty feet wide, and the ore assays \$37 to the ton. Another vein of higher grade is ten feet wide.

The plan for milling this ore is particularly attractive. The inside of the great "bowl" in which these veins appear slopes precipitately downward. Two hundred feet down the mountain-side a tunnel, which is already well in the rock, will be driven into one of the veins for 1,000 feet. This will be the "working" tunnel through which ore will be carried out and from which off-shoots will extend into the other veins. Three hundred feet below the opening of this "working" tunnel the mill is to be built, and ore brought out in cars will be carried by gravity down to the mill in chutes. At this mountain top the snow is very heavy. Patches of it remain on the ground all summer, resisting in an unaccountable way the heat of the sunshine. The melting snow gives rise to many springs, which ooze from the ground, forming, first, bogs and then little streams of ice-cold water. In the operation of a stamp mill water is necessary, and these springs will supply the Blackfoot.

In the Thunder Mountain district, thirty-five miles away, the Dewey Mine is the centre of interest. It is simply an immense pit of gold-bearing ashes, porphyry rock, white, gray and streaked. On the surface it has been traced 3,000 feet, extending no one knows how much farther under the earth and trees. Tunnels have been driven into it several hundred feet, and when one walks into these tunnels he knows that the roof, the sides and the floor of the tunnel all are gold bearing. Twenty-five men are working in the Dewey

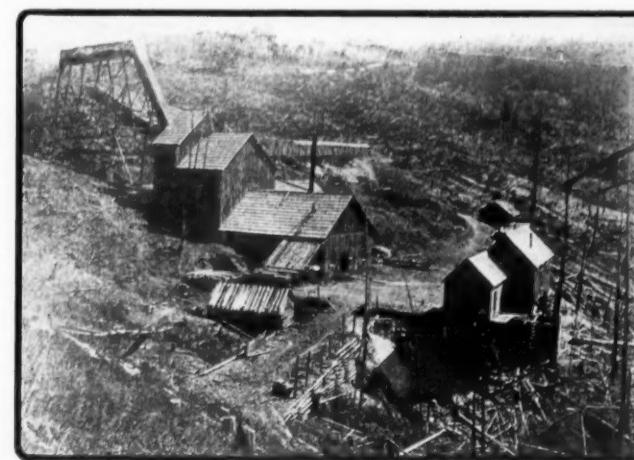
Mine now, and a ten-stamp mill is in operation. But the curious and rich Dewey ledge is not confined within this one property. It and other veins are found, too, at the Sunnyside Mine and claims on the East Dewey, adjoining the Dewey. In the Sunnyside Mine one of the largest and best veins of the district has been found. It extends through the East Dewey property, and parts of it are under the surface earth forty-five feet. Cabins are being built on the latter mining property for men who are to drive tunnels this winter and learn as near as possible the exact extent and direction of the ledges. These great ore bodies are "free milling"; the gold is extracted from the rock by the simple process of the stamp-mills without smelting.

The most conspicuous of all the mountains in this frozen sea of lava in central Idaho is the Rainbow Mountain. Its peak is a pyramid, bare of vegetation, and the air gives it varied colors, so that it suggested the rainbow to the men who gave out the names. It is 10,500 feet high, but rises sheer from its base, and gives the impression of greater height than some of the loftiest peaks of the Sierras and the Rockies. This mountain seems to be an immense depository of gold-bearing rock. Several important mines are located on its dykes and ledges. Among them are the Fairview, owned by wealthy Pittsburg men; the mine of the Rainbow Mountain Gold Mining Company, of which Rafael Estrada, of Joplin, Mo., is president; the Thunder Mountain Gold Mining Company, of which ex-Senator Begole is president; the Mayflower Gold Mining Company, and the Gold Ledge Mining Company. In only three places in Thunder Mountain has phonolite, the gray rock which is associated with the rich mines of Cripple Creek, been found. These places are the Dewey, the Fairview, and the Rainbow and Thunder Mountain companies' properties. On Rainbow Mountain this phonolite extends for the full length of the claims of the two latter companies, and no one knows how much farther, and it is ten or fifteen feet wide. On this remarkable Rainbow Mountain "float" (loose ore) was found, on the Gold King group of claims, that assayed \$1,300 to the ton. On the Toronto claims, on a broad vein extending up the mountain-side, ore from holes made in the surface averaged \$7 a ton. At the height of 7,400 feet are two great porphyry dykes on the Rainbow Company's property 100 feet wide and 150 feet apart, and this volcanic ash is gold ore, and has been shown to carry free gold. Samples of this ore assay \$20 a ton, and this vein is being explored by two tunnels, each already 150 feet in the mountain-side.

In all of these mines, both in Big Creek and Thunder Mountain, men are working, and the forces are to be increased this winter. On the Werdenhoff, Crown, and Blackfoot new cabins are being constructed for the miners.

But it will take time and money to make these mines producers. The natural obstructions of the country must be overcome. Big milling machinery, which will be necessary to make these mines productive to their full possibilities, cannot be carried into the district until the wagon road from Boise City, which is now nearing completion, is finished. But when these mines are opened up, and the mills are pounding and grinding throughout the district, it is believed by those who have reason to know that Thunder Mountain will be one of the most prolific camps in the world.

An evidence of the recognition of the valuable mines in Thunder Mountain is the fact that wealthy mining men are quietly buying up good claims in the district wherever they can be found. Finch & Campbell, of Spokane, Wash., owners of some of the largest lead mines in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho—the most productive lead district in the world—have bought property near the Dewey Mine. And "Patsy" Clark, the well-known "mining king," of Oregon, has recently acquired property near Roosevelt. John Campion, the owner of the famous "Little Johnny" Mine of Leadville, Col., has, also, a considerable holding in Thunder Mountain. Thunder Mountain has had the exact experience of the richest gold mines in the world. The Homestake, in South Dakota, the mines of the Rand in South Africa, the Treadwell in Alaska, the Mercur in Utah, were at first "passed up" by the mining men. They were all new formations; the conditions were so entirely different from those with which the mining men were familiar that they condemned because they did not know. It took the "tenderfeet" to develop these mines. The mining men laughed at first. Then afterward they regretted a lost opportunity. And it is the "tenderfoot" who is developing Thunder Mountain.



TEN-STAMP MILL WHICH IS TURNING OUT GOLD AT THE DEWEY MINE.

The Plutocratic Pilgrimage



ASSAY OFFICE AT ROOSEVELT, OPERATED BY FOUR LEADING MINING COMPANIES.



PECULIAR pilgrimage was seen this year going into Thunder Mountain, Idaho. The men who rode the rugged mountain ponies through 100 miles of forbidding wilderness were in most instances palpable imitations of what they considered the real frontiersman to be. Wealthy men of the East, some of them millionaires from New York and Pittsburgh, Chicago and other places, were playing cowboy. Their clothes almost invariably had the sheen of newness. Some of them wore wide white hats. These hats were brand new and apparently costly. Others were dressed in unspotted corduroy, not yet wrinkled with wear. Some of them were arrayed in "shaps," the leather leg-protectors for horseback riding. These "shaps" creaked with this their first use. These wealthy pilgrims were always accompanied with long trains of pack-horses bearing abundant bedding and supplies. Some of these temporary frontiersmen, when camping-time came and elaborate beds had been made of pine boughs covered with canvas and comforters, dug into long bags and pulled out heavy bath-robés which they wore at night. The sight of these made the "wranglers" laugh. The "wranglers" are the natives who take care of the horses. To make a bed out of pine boughs requires time and pains and labor. The average "wrangler" is not distinguished for his industry, so usually he throws his blanket on the ground, rolls up in it, and goes to sleep, while the man on the pine boughs moves restlessly about, or lies still and sleepless, gazing at the wonderfully brilliant stars.

All summer long these parties were going and coming in and out of Thunder Mountain. The people who lived in the way-stations along the trail (a road or path, or sometimes a single set of tracks, is always a "trail" in the mountains) come to look for nothing else. Their gossip was all about the last party that had gone through, or the next party that was coming. At some of these places it was customary to charge seventy-five cents for a night's lodging; but the gentlemen with the new clothes and the creaking new "shaps" and saddles—the "tenderfeet," in other words—usually paid a dollar for the privilege. The natives even appeared kind as they took the money. Several hundred of these amateur frontiersmen were in the Thunder Mountain district this year, a strange contrast to the crowd of wealth-seekers who flocked in there a little over a year ago. Stagnation has never struck Thunder Mountain. The trails are worn deep and dusty.

Since the announcement of the Caswell Brothers' discovery there has been a continuous stream into the new gold camp. In fact, according to Mr. Charles J. Perkins, a mining man of many years' experience, there was never a more active mining camp than this one far in the heart of the rough Idaho mountains. "There is an air of solid progressive business about the place unknown to any other new gold field I have



JONAS FULLER AND JOHN FARRINGTON, DISCOVERERS AND LOCATORS OF THE BIG "H. Y." GROUP OF EIGHT GOLD MINES.

ever seen. More mines have been opened up in Thunder Mountain in eighteen months," said Mr. Perkins, "than were opened up in Cripple Creek in five years." To understand the reason for this is to understand the impression made upon the capitalist of the twentieth century by the immense bodies of pay ore shown to be in existence in Thunder Mountain; shown, too, under conditions which prove the practical and enduring commercial strength of the proposition from the standpoint of the miner or the manufacturer.

At first there was unlimited industry in locating claims in Thunder Mountain. Prospectors did not wait for the snow to melt, but they made "snow locations," as they were called. The first prospector, wearing snow-shoes on snow that might be two feet deep, would tack his notice of location on a convenient tree. Then a few feet more of snow would fall, and the prospector's location notice would be buried out of sight. Another gold hunter, ignorant of the visit of the first prospector, would tack another location notice on the same tree. Soon another snow would come, covering this second notice; and then a third prospector would happen around and repeat the performance. In the spring the snow melted, and this one tree would show the notices of all three prospectors, one board tacked above another. It is said that a single tall pine in Thunder Mountain had four such notices on its long trunk. The claim, of course, belonged to the man whose notice was nearest the ground, for he was the first locator. The others had their trouble in vain.

The activity of the prospectors has given way to the activity of the capitalists, the men with the brand-new hats and unwrinkled corduroy suits. For Thunder Mountain, while it is coming to be recognized as one of the most important gold fields in North America, is not a "poor man's" camp. A few individual prospectors without money have, it is true, been made rich through the sale of mines which they located. The Caswell Brothers received \$100,000 for the Dewey and \$125,000 for the Sunnyside. George Holcomb received \$80,000 for the Holcomb group, sold to the owners of the Sunnyside. The prospectors who owned the Wisdom group of claims sold nine-sixteenths to Finch & Campbell, of Spokane, for \$100,000. Jonas Fuller, Jonas Lawrence, and John Farrington are old prospectors and have just sold the H. Y. group for \$100,000; and other mines have been sold for similar figures, so that the most important mines of the district have passed into the hands of companies which have money to spend in development.

A Rich Man's Country.

It is very easy to explain why Thunder Mountain, with gold deposits of vast extent, is only a "rich man's" camp. The ore, which is found in bodies acres in extent on the mountain-sides or in broad dykes and veins, is what the miners call a "low-grade proposition." Mr. Perkins, who is thoroughly conversant with the whole district, told me that the average of all the ore in Thunder Mountain was about six or seven dollars to the ton; and there are millions of tons of such ore. In order to pay large profits a mine of this sort must be worked extensively. Large quantities must be taken out and milled each day; for, comparatively speaking, the profit on each ton is small, and profit must come with volume of business. It is like a department store in a large city. The mercantile institutions paying the largest dividends to stockholders nowadays are these great stores, which sell everything from a shave to an automobile. Yet the profit which they make on each article sold is extremely small. It is the great volume of business, the accumulation of a vast quantity of these small profits every day, that makes the wealth of these department stores.

The biggest gold mines of the country are worked on the same principle. In the famous Homestake mine in the Black Hills, South Dakota, the ore that is mined and milled averages only \$2.56 a ton. But the mine is working twenty-four hours a day, Sundays and holidays being totally disregarded; and during each twenty-four hours an average of 3,800 tons of ore is taken from the mine and run through the mills. It costs \$1.41 a ton to mine and mill this ore. Obviously it would not be worth while to mine only a few tons of such ore a day; besides, the smaller the quantity mined and milled the greater the cost per ton. But it took time and money to put the Homestake on its present basis. A special railroad had to be constructed to haul timber to be used in the tunnels and shafts. Water is carried to the mine in a great wooden conduit twenty-two miles long, which cost a million dollars. Yet the Homestake has paid, for twenty-six years, dividends of \$25,000 a month and \$50,000 at Christmas time. And, pounding and grinding up its ore, the Homestake has more than nine hundred stamps at work day and night. The Alaska-Treadwell in Alaska is even greater. It has 1,100 stamps, and the ore which is mined and milled averages \$2.50 per ton. The cost of mining and milling is \$1.17 a ton; and the Treadwell

has some costly expenses at that. The company pays, I am told, \$2 a cord for wood delivered to its "boiler mouths."

Compare these famous mines, where operations are being carried on under tremendous difficulties in ore which requires the working over of nearly ten tons of dirt and rock to secure a single ounce of gold, with the conditions existing at Thunder Mountain, and the commercial fascination of the big capitalist is accomplished; the same fascination which gives the Rothschilds control of the great mines of Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa, and inspired them to thirty-five millions of dollars within the past thirty days for the Homestake mine of the Black Hills. But it is not the Rothschilds alone, among those of unspeakable riches, who have founded and builded their fortunes on mines, for the Guggenheims, the Lovelots, the Russells, the Mackays, the Hearsts, the Rockefellers all are miners, and the business proposition of Thunder Mountain appeals to such interests, because its supply of workable raw material is apparently inexhaustible, and its natural equipment of fuel and water is right at hand and free as air.

The extent of the bodies of free-milling ore demonstrated in the Thunder Mountain district is best understood by calculating the "blanket-ore" zone, because in this formation on one side of Thunder Mountain the entire mountain-side is pay ore and free milling. Take for instance, the three hundred and odd acres covered by the "C. max" and "H. Y." groups; here, to arrive at the extent of the workable raw material, it is but necessary to discover the thickness



NEW TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, THE METROPOLIS OF THE THUNDER MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT.

or depth of the blanket, because the blanket formation is here shown all over the surface, and no uncertain calculations need be made. Assuming that this blanket is 200 feet thick—which is probably less than half its thickness—there would be a supply of one hundred and fifty million tons of ore running, say, an average of six or seven dollars per ton assay value!

On such a body of ore a stamp mill the same size as that of the Alaska-Treadwell (1,100 stamps) would crush, say, 7,000 tons per day. At this rate the body of ore would last for sixty years at least. Of what use and on what theory would a small fifty-stamp mill be run in such a body of ore, when a mill twenty times as big can be operated day and night for sixty years on the ore now easily calculable, which is probably not one-tenth of the actual extent of the ore bodies on this one portion of the district covering about 30 acres?

The assay values of Thunder Mountain free-milling ores are recoverable to about 90 per cent., of which about 65 per cent. is through ordinary gathering on amalgamated plates after passing through the stamp mill, and the balance by putting the "tailings" through cyanide. Thus the net result in ore assaying seven dollars is about \$6.30, and the cost of mining, milling, and operating about \$1.45 per ton.

Supposing that these figures are fair for Thunder Mountain ore and that \$4.85 per ton can be realized net after paying all expenses,



BREAKING CAMP ON THE DIFFICULT TRAIL TO THE MOUNTAIN

E' WEEKLY

Primage to Thunder Mountain

it would manifestly be more comfortable to receive 7,000 times this per day with an 1100-stamp mill, than 340 times it per day with only a 50-stamp mill. And this is what makes Thunder Mountain a rich man's country. It takes big capital, but the returns for the big capital are tremendous.

Over both the Homestake and the Treadwell, leading gold mines of the world, the Thunder Mountain district has natural advantages, besides higher yield in ore. In this new district there is an unlimited quantity of water and timber. Monumental Creek, on which the town of Roosevelt is situated, is a most vigorous stream. Besides this, there are Marble Creek, the west fork of Monumental, the east fork of the Salmon River, Placer Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Rush Creek, Sugar Creek, McCann Creek, and others. The Thunder Mountain country is alive with springs. The heavy snow of the winter saturates the earth, and the water bubbles and trickles out and forms thousands of small brooks, which tumble down the mountain-sides, giving volume to the larger streams, and these streams flow all summer, so that the big mountain creeks never go dry. This water power, if properly used, can be made to drive electrical machinery for mines and mills. The mountain-sides are green with timber. Black pine, yellow pine, red fir, and spruce are abundant; and black pine is said by mining men to be particularly valuable for timbering mines. With all these natural advantages the big profits from the mines of Thunder Mountain will come with extensive operation. This will mean at first an outlay of money. Large mills are costly, and



PICKWICK WORKING TUNNEL, OF THE THUNDER MOUNTAIN MINES
COMPANY ON SUGAR CREEK

trict is the tremendous size of its bodies of ore. Even the mining men themselves were skeptical at first, but the development of a year has proven to their satisfaction that these ore bodies are indeed as they seem to be. The most remarkable ore formation in the district is undoubtedly the section covered by the Sunnyside, the Dewey, the Climax, and H. Y. groups. The H. Y. part of this section was sold within the past month by the original prospectors for \$100,000. It was to examine this particular piece of property that Mr. P. S. Bennett (of Bennett, Sloan & Company, New York) started to visit Thunder Mountain in August of this year with Dr. R. M. Cramer, Mr. S. B. Whitlock, and Mr. O. J. Gaige. Many will remember the sad accident to the coach on the mountain road which resulted in Mr. Bennett's death.

The blanket ore vein which covers these groups has already been described, and discloses values ranging from \$6.20 to \$8.75 per ton. It is a vast, thick layer of gold ore containing millions of tons. The Climax Company already has several tunnels and shafts in this property and is putting in a steam hoist to sink a shaft to determine, the exact depth of this wonderful "blanket" vein. One shaft that has already been sunk into it to a depth of forty-three feet is in solid ore that assays, according to report, from \$7 to \$70 a ton.

Possibly a Series of Blankets.

How thick this blanket is, and whether there are other blankets "way" beneath with intermediate strata of barren earth, can at present be only imagined. Tunnels and shafts on various properties would seem to indicate a depth or thickness to the blanket of over 600 feet. This is calculated from the H. Y. shaft and the Climax shaft at the top of the mountain to the Mollie tunnel "way down the side. Also calculated in the development work of the Sunnyside, but the actual thickness of the blanket on the Climax and H. Y. will be shown when the shaft is sunk that they are now working on. This will be the only shaft of any depth in the whole section, nearly all the present workings being in tunnels. To get the hoisting machinery in position to sink this shaft involved shipping the entire fifty tons in "knocked down" sections not exceeding 400 lbs., and "packing" it in on mules. The owners of the Climax, being the same syndicate which has recently purchased the H. Y., are the ones who are doing this demonstrating work at no small cost. When the Climax shaft has gone down 500 feet and is still in pay ore, every mine owner in the blanket zone will know he has two or three times as much ore as he now dares to calculate.

it takes time to build them. Before much heavy machinery can be hauled into Thunder Mountain there must be better transportation facilities, and this is assured by the wagon road which is now being built from Boise to Roosevelt.

it takes time to build them. Before much heavy machinery can be hauled into Thunder Mountain there must be better transportation facilities, and this is assured by the wagon road which is now being built from Boise to Rosedale.

The men who have bought and are holding these Thunder Mountain mines with their vast ore bodies are prepared to wait a little while if necessary. In the meantime forces of men in the mines are running tunnels into the properties, "developing," as it is called, blocking out the ore, in preparation for its removal to the mills.

Prominent among the holders of such property on Thunder Mountain are Thomas F. Lovejoy, formerly treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Co., and J. C. Russell, president of the J. C. Russell Shovel Gentlemen who, with Mr. J. N. Purdam, of Onyside mine, which is without doubt the mine in the district in its complete preparation, have a half-mile of tunnels and seventeen million dollars worth of work done. This will place them in such a position that they would not take five millions of dollars as it stands. Then there is the Dewey, that is running, the Wisdom property and property; none of these people will consider

use of Thunder Mountain as a mining dis-

group, is one of the most astonishing ore bodies in the whole district. Several tunnels in it, in length from thirty to seventy-two feet, are all in ore that assays from \$6.50 to \$9.60 a ton. The samples of the rock were taken at haphazard by Mr. Sydney B. Whitlock, treasurer of the Climax Company, who, being unfamiliar with practical mining, could not, if he would, select only rich ore. Mr. Whitlock walked through the tunnel, taking part of his sample from the rock at the sides, part from the loose earth on the bottom, and another bit from the top as he went farther in. He took the bag of ore which he had obtained to the assayer at Roosevelt and found that it carried values of \$8.75 in gold to the ton. This was in the same "blanket" vein which covers an area two and one-half miles north and south, and the thickness of which has not been ascertained. A large portion of the H. Y. group ("Hattie Young," after an old sweetheart of the prospector who located the claims) is situated so that it will be quarried from the surface without necessity of putting in tunnels or shafts when the mills are built.

The centre of information regarding Thunder Mountain matters is the National Underwriting Company, New York Life Building, New York City. Several Thunder Mountain companies are using their spacious offices as their Eastern headquarters. The best literature on Thunder Mountain is a little book of sixty pages called "The Truth About Thunder Mountain," price ten cents, published by Stuyvesant Publishing Co., 253 Broadway, New York. This concern also publishes a good map of Thunder Mountain for ten cents.

The improvements, the highway and the telephone—things which have come to be the necessities of life nowadays—are expected to be completed into Thunder Mountain within a year, and after them, with the continuous growth and development of the mines, which they will do so much to stimulate, will come the railroads, and then Thunder Mountain will lose its primitive picturesqueness and gain an important commercial position.

There are many seekers after a share in the wealth of this great Thunder Mountain section who should understand that this is not the country of great strikes, where nuggets of solid gold are found, but is a far more enduring, steady wealth producer than anything now known about. In seeking an opportunity for investment it is advisable, first, to be sure that the property is in the Thunder Mountain district proper, as there will be many who will use this name as a drawing card to exploit spurious mines; second, be sure that the people who control the proposition which interests you are to be depended upon. There are many Thunder Mountain companies, but there are only a few, which are offering stock, whose property is in the really best part of the district. A larger portion of the best of the district is owned by people who have money enough to equip their mines themselves without selling stock. These will not sell stock at any price.



HIGHLY-RELISHED BREAKFAST ON THE
THUNDER MOUNTAIN TRAIL—CAN-
VAS-COVERED GROUND THE TABLE.



ONE IN THE THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT—LOOKING
TOWARD RAINBOW MOUNTAIN.



~~ULT TRAIL TO THE MOUNTAIN—SADDLING HORSES FOR THE START.~~



UPPER TUNNEL LEADING INTO THE MONUMENTAL GOLD MINE IN THE THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

THE UNIQUE geological formation of the gold district of Thunder Mountain has led to a number of interesting theories as to its origin. There is evidence in the wild and rugged character of the rock of the action of extreme heat and gigantic explosive forces. So it is said that the district is a field of extinct volcanoes. But this theory does not explain to many the queer formations of the great bodies of gold-bearing ashes. These show the effect, it is said, of the action of water; the theory has arisen, therefore, that the district of Thunder Mountain was once an area covered with huge geysers, which gushed in great boiling columns from the crevices of the rock, bringing with them from subterranean depths the mineral-bearing substances. These were deposited in veins where they fell into the crevices of the mountains, or into the great pits which the miners call "blowouts"; or, where there were neither crevices nor pits, the molten gold-bearing rock spread in great shallow pools on the level places among the mountains, just as thick molasses forms pools when it is poured from a jug. In this way are the "fissure" or "contact" veins, the "blowouts" and the "blanket" accounted for. Filling the crevices would make "fissure" or "contact" veins; filling the large chasms and pits would form the "blowouts"; and the flat pools, when cooled and solidified, would form the "blanket" veins. And in support of the geyser theory the fact is mentioned that these mountains still abound in numerous warm springs.

Others believe that the gold fields of Thunder Mountain were once covered by a great lake of hot water, and that the ore bodies now found there were deposits at the bottom of the lake. Over some of these deposits of ore large quantities of surface earth have been washed, and when this has been penetrated the same extensive deposits of ore are found. In some of these are streaks of immensely rich ore.

Several pieces of loose gold-bearing rock—"float" it is called—carried from the veins by the action of water, were found on Monumental Creek, on the Monumental and Buffalo groups, owned by the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company, of Kansas City, Mo. On this ground can be traced on the surface for nearly a mile a vein of ore that is sixty feet wide. The vein is naturally the origin of the "float." To explore this vein the Gold Reef Company is driving two tunnels. One of these is now in 200 feet; the other eighty-five feet. In the long tunnel other veins were encountered. Samples of ore from these assayed all the way from \$1.60 to \$168.40 a ton, the average being about \$23.35 a ton. In one "pocket" in the vein a sample that assayed \$1,016.60 to the ton was found. The Gold Reef Company has another group of

A Good Samaritan and a Gold Mine

claims on the southwest fork of the Monumental Creek in which a tunnel is revealing good values.

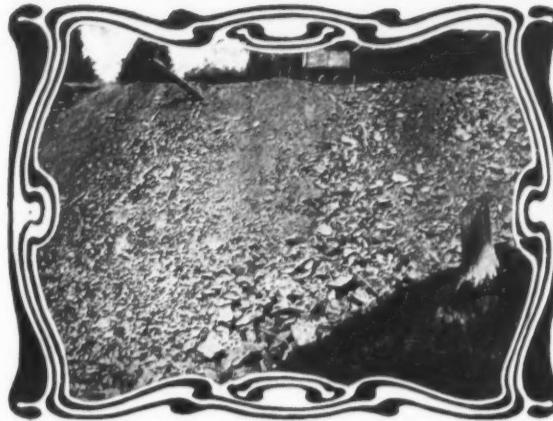
These facts show the extent of the gold deposits in Thunder Mountain and their variety. And it shows, too, that while the great bulk of ore comes under what is called a "low-grade proposition," there are streaks and pockets of greater values which serve to raise the general average of all. This, also, is true of the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, and the other great low-grade gold mines.

Aside from the Monumental, Buffalo, and Weiser groups, the Gold Reef Company has the Gold King, Lone Park, and Kansas City groups in Thunder Mountain proper, and twenty claims in the Big Creek district, thirty-five miles away, in which are found, also, immense ore bodies. The same company has just added to its holdings a gold mine at Warren, Idaho, on the trail to Thunder Mountain. About this there is a little story which I will relate.

A tale is told of a rich gold mine in Idaho with a ledge of ore which once extended above the surface of the ground in a clear, solid ridge several feet high and entirely distinct from the surrounding formation. This ledge was long and unbroken, and lay directly across the course which hundreds of prospectors took every year to reach other gold fields. This obstruction of rock—the great value of which was long unknown—was too high to be surmounted by pack animals, so the prospectors cut a trail directly through it. For several years these eager gold-seekers passed backward and forward over this trail in search of gold mines. One night a prospector camping near this ledge of rock picked up a bit of it and, from force of habit, took it to a creek near by and washed it. Then he examined the stone, and to his great astonishment he found "colors" in it—bits of sparkling gold. The prospector does not mistake gold when he sees it. He is not deluded by iron crystals or bits of mica, as the "tenderfoot" frequently is. The gold sparkle is clearer and brighter than that of any other mineral, and it is the same in sunshine and shadow.

The prospector, tremendously excited, broke off more pieces of the ledge and found more of it bearing free gold. Then he located his claim, and that was the beginning of a rich mine. Yet for years the sagest of prospectors had passed over this trail through the cut in this ledge, never suspecting its value, although by its very prominence it seemed to invite inspection. The mine of the Gold Reef Mining Company, at Warren, Idaho, one of the most famous placer camps of the State, was obtained under circumstances almost as odd, for the beaten trail to Thunder Mountain crosses the ground of the mine.

An expert representing the Gold Reef Company was on his way into the Thunder Mountain district when he fell sick at the old placer town of Warren. At that time there was only one hotel in the town (now, I believe, there are two). It was a log house.



DUMP AT THE LOWER TUNNEL OF THE RICH MAYFLOWER MINE IN THE WARREN (IDAHO) DISTRICT.

The bed-rooms had low ceilings. There were no carpets on the floors, and the bedsteads, unpainted and sawed by hand from the timber of the district, carried no springs. Warren had no doctor, and the sick man, hearing this, was in despair until a kind woman attended him and nursed him through the crucial hours of his illness. But the recovery was slow, and the sick one, far from his home and friends, was extremely lonesome. His loneliness added to his weakness, and again he felt that he would die from the absence of sympathy and care. Then a man whom he had never seen before, and who came he knew not whence, sat by his bed and talked to him and nursed him, sleeping near him, watchful day and night of the sick man's welfare.

The volunteer, the good Samaritan, was a prospector or who had no other interest than that inspired by his kindness. He had a cabin on a mine known as the Mayflower, two miles outside of Warren, on the road to Thunder Mountain. When the expert was strong enough he left the bleak little hotel and went to the prospector's cabin to spend his period of convalescence. His strength came to him slowly, but he was at once interested in the Mayflower Mine and ultimately he bought it from his friend and benefactor, the prospector, and then the expert transferred his purchase to the company with which he was associated, The Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company.

The Thunder Mountain district and the Warren district, while they are less than seventy miles apart and in the same body of mountains, are entirely distinct and directly opposite in character. The Thunder Mountain country, as has been said, produces immense bodies of low-grade ore. In the Warren camp the veins are narrow, but of a very high-grade ore. The Little Giant Mine, of Warren, has already produced \$300,000 in gold, and has large bodies of rich ore remaining. The Silver King Mine is producing now at a most satisfactory rate; and the Mayflower, from which \$40,000 was taken, and from one small section of the mine alone, lies between the Little Giant and the Silver King, and is of the same general character. While in Thunder Mountain large profits must wait for the installation of large mills, in the quartz mines of Warren big profits may be made with very small plants. The Silver King has ore so valuable that some of it is put in sacks that hold about one hundred pounds and carried from the mine to its mill for safe keeping.

In tunnels in the Mayflower, which have explored more than a thousand feet of the mine, ore that is said to be an average of the vein assays from \$14 to \$98 a ton. Warren, being an old camp and on a good wagon road, has not the difficulty of rough trails to overcome.

Packing

Food into Thunder Mountain

a tunnel 175 feet directly into the ore and will continue to extend it entirely through its property. As the tunnel has proceeded, assays of the ore, in the midst of which it lies, have been made from time to time. Only one of these has been under \$38,

and the highest reported was \$403.38 to the ton. The owners claim that the average of the entire deposit is \$12 in gold to each ton of ore. The company is prepared, as soon as the wagon road from Boise to Roosevelt is finished, to put up a gold mill of sixty stamps. Such a mill has already been bought and most of it is in Boise ready to be shipped, but the parts are too heavy to be carried on pack horses or mules.

A saw-mill with a capacity of 16,000 feet in twenty-four hours has, however, been carried in by this company. The parts of the mill, some of them weighing more than 400 pounds, were packed on the backs of the strongest mules that could be obtained, and it required seventy-five mules to transport the machinery of the mill. This lumber factory, together with a shingle mill and planer in connection, will have electric equipment and will be run by water power from the Monumental and Botha creeks. It will occupy a building sixty feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high, and will be important as a pioneer industry in the Thunder Mountain camp. Already it has received orders from other mines for sash and doors and lumber of various sorts.

A dozen men are at work in the tunnel of the Pittsburg Tunnel Company. The force is to be trebled this winter, and for the increased number of men H. B. Fulton, manager of the mine and saw-mill, bought enough supplies in Boise to last eight months—until the



DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURG TUNNEL MINING COMPANY VISITING THE PROPERTY AND GROUPED ABOUT THE ENTRANCE TO THE MINE.
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The Pittsburg Tunnel Company has driven

Continued on page 381.

JOSEPH M. WEBER.—*Hall.*THE LUNA PARK SCENE IN "WHOOP-DEE-DOO," IN WHICH VARIOUS COMIC-PAPER CHARACTERS ARE REPRESENTED. PLAYERS, FROM THE LEFT, ARE EMILY FRANCIS, CARTER DE HAVEN, EVIE STETSON, PETER F. DAILEY, WILL ARCHIE, CHARLES HALTON, LEW FIELDS, JOE WEBER, LOUIS MANN, AND JOHN T. KELLY.—*Byron.*LEW M. FIELDS.—*Sarony.*EDGAR SMITH, AUTHOR OF "WHOOP-DEE-DOO."—*Ames.*

How Weber and Fields Came to "Whoop-Dee-Doo"

By Eleanor Franklin



WEBER AND FIELDS (two German dialect comedians) had an opening a little while ago. Maybe I should say another opening, since they have one every year about this time. A Weber-Fields opening is an event. Not a society event, nor yet a theatrical event, but just an event, an affair unclassified. Everybody can't go to a Weber-Fields opening. Of course you can do most anything in New York "if you've got the price," which is a meaningful, if ungrammatical, Americanism, easily translatable into any language, including the deaf-and-dumb. But "the price" doesn't always count on a Weber-Fields first night. Those seats not occupied by invited guests of the several stars in the company are put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and the highest bidder often touches a figure worth talking about in the newspapers.

Weber and Fields have a clientèle. It is distinctive. Well blondined and splendidly gowned, it is unmistakably a music-hall coterie, and is often characterized in its own language as the "Weber-Fields push." It would be unhappy *en masse* in a John Drew theatre. Its hair would come out of curl in the tear-damp atmosphere of Mrs. Fiske—and its hair is so beautifully curled, too, all in little, straight stiff rows, as if it were done in a laundry with a fluting-iron, which proves that public hair-dressers are not altogether an unemployed class, as they should be. This music-hall coterie mildly approves of Mrs. Carter's gymnastic passion, and drops in occasionally at Willie Collier's or the Casino, but what it wants is fun—fun right down to its own level—and that is what Weber and Fields, unmistakably two of the cleverest amusement caterers on earth, have learned to supply for it. It knows the members of the Weber-Fields company personally, and calls them all by their "front" names, which is very swagger.

Everybody knows that Weber and Fields are two New York boys from the lower East Side, which means the Bowery. Not the Bowery as it is, but the Bowery as it was. They were born over there just one year apart, about thirty-five years ago. That means they know what life on the Bowery really used to mean. They grew up together and were chums always. When they were little fellows they knew they were going to be actors and made all their future plans with that end in view. They were ambitious, and used to spend hours down on the piers along the river front practicing dancing and discussing the popular East Side favorites of the day, until finally, before they reached the long-trousers age, they ventured one day to apply for an engagement at the old Globe Museum, on the Bowery, and were hired at three dollars a week—the happiest boys in New York. A little later they would have called it an "engagement" and a "salary," but then it was a "job," and the "pay" was as good as a fortune to them. It didn't take them long to get through the training and come out a clever vaudeville team, but they encountered all the difficulties peculiar to such a career. Their ruling characteristic is, and has always been, indomitable ambition, and that is why to-day they are the owners and lessees of several theatres, the managers of a number of prominent stars, and at the head of the most expensive theatrical company in America.

As their fame grew their salaries increased, of course; this is one of the compensations for being famous, and seven years ago they were known as the highest salaried vaudeville team in the world; but even then, I venture they would have gone back to the three dollars for the fun of beginning all over again. About this time they organized a traveling vaudeville com-

pany, and headed it with gratifying financial success, after which came the opening of the Imperial Music Hall with a stock company of prominent vaudeville stars in a series of burlesques on popular plays, the first being "The Art of Maryland." Success attended Weber and Fields always, and one day the public was astounded by the announcement that Lillian Russell had been engaged for their music hall at a salary even beyond the wildest unconscionable dreams of a press agent. She was followed by such celebrities as De Wolf Hopper, May Robson, Fritz Williams, Fay Templeton, David Warfield, Willie Collier, Louis Mann, and others.

I never enjoyed the privilege of seeing a Weber-Fields first night until this year. I didn't know it was such a "privilege." The audience was as much fun as the actors. When John Kelly, who appears after the opening chorus, came out on the stage, it was like the meeting of long separated boon companions. It didn't

gown, with her yellow hair piled up gracefully under a nodding plume headdress affair, the startling contrast furnished the only excuse for her "departure" to men's clothes.

Of course, Peter Dailey was there, happy all the time and friends with everybody, but somehow when I see a great, big, full-grown, healthy specimen of manhood like him entertaining an audience such as that with small, vapid, soppy songs, I wonder how he ever happened to choose or fall into such a life. It seems such a queer way for a fine, strong, intelligent man to make a living, and yet I suppose some people must make it a business to supply the amusement that a busy and not too exacting world demands. At the end of the performance of "Whoop-Dee-Doo" there was a display of "floral offerings" I have never seen surpassed except at a big funeral. For an hour the audience sat and watched them come down the centre aisle and be handed over the footlights, many of them so large that it took several men to handle them. Flowers of every color and kind there were, woven into all sorts of fantastic shapes. Billiard-tables, ladders, wreaths, triumphal arches, "high-balls," horns of plenty, and baskets of every shape and size. Each beautiful creation was greeted by enthusiastic "ahs!" and "ohs!" and some befitting foolishness from Peter Dailey, who stood in the centre of the stage and received the flowers from the ushers with little side remarks that everyone enjoyed. Then there were speeches from everybody except Weber and Fields, who always refuse to come down and meet their public in this way, and the audience went away apparently happy. I carried away, however, one impression that has troubled me ever since, and I feel justified in commenting upon it. Mr. Ben Teal was the producing stage manager for the company, and responsible for all the beautiful pictures which delighted the audience, and were unmistakably the creations of a remarkable mind. He was called upon for a speech, very naturally, along with Mr. Smith and Mr. Francis, the authors, and he appeared before the audience in a nondescript business suit, while Mr. Smith wore a dinner coat. Now there may be excuses for this indifference to the demands of common courtesy and social law, but it seems hardly possible. I think it is simply typical American affectation such as Horace Greeley evinced when he trotted around in public with his trousers stuck into his boot-legs. This is pardonable in no one but a tremendous genius in whom eccentricity is attractive and amusing. To "strangers within our gates" it is merely ill-bred.

EVIE STETSON AND PETER F. DAILEY IN AN "INTENSE" SCENE.—*Byron.*

matter much that his voice was a little too fat to be really funny. There were probably people there who knew how it came to be so. It made no difference to them that he was out of breath at the end of the first verse and a little unsteady all the way through. The Weber-Fields coterie is fat itself, so it doesn't mind. Then came Miss Russell in men's attire, which is sometimes called "pants." Back in the foyer, after the first act, I heard a beautiful yellow-haired, diamond-laden girl say to a distinguished looking man: "Say, how did you like Russell in pants?" If some women were only speechless, what works of art they would be! Russell didn't like herself in pants, that was very evident. Her first line, "I am suffering from a horrible fear that some one will suspect I am a woman," had a *double entendre* unmistakable to the dullest wit. "She wears a plug hat like an alderman!" said a well-known Pressed Steel Car magnate, sitting, with his handsomely gowned companion, directly in front of me, as she swaggered across the stage and lifted her perfect model of a silk hat in response to the continued applause which greeted her entrance. It was an unpleasant surprise to see Lillian Russell in anything but exquisite, bejeweled feminine furbelows; and when she appeared later in a perfect dream of a

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New York's Grave Business Peril

By Charles M. Harvey

I.

NEWS YORK'S commercial ascendancy is menaced from two points—Montreal and New Orleans. From May 1st, 1903, when the season opened, to August 31st Montreal exported 18,040,214 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, while New York exported only 16,341,519 bushels. In the same period of 1902 Montreal was only 400,000 bushels ahead of New York. Montreal has facilities, save when the waterways are closed by ice, which are bringing her to the front. Canada's canals are free. Montreal has an all-water route from Chicago and Duluth. Canada's cheaply constructed and government subsidized railroads are enabled to make low rates for the transportation. During the months of open navigation grain can be shipped three cents a bushel cheaper from Duluth and Chicago by water to Montreal than by lake and rail to New York. This advantage is decisive. Moreover, Canada is having a great influx of immigrants, many of them from the United States; her vast tracts of vacant territory are being peopled; plans for the irrigation of her arid lands are being formed, all of which are inciting projects for additional river improvement and canal extension, and the construction of new railroads. This is certain to give Montreal in the near future an increased prominence among North American ports.

It is New York's rivalry from New Orleans, however, which attracts especial attention now, whatever may be the consequence ultimately. While New York is discriminated against in the railroad rates from the West, as compared with some of the other Atlantic ports, all those ports are at a disadvantage with New Orleans, by rail from most of the Mississippi valley, the country's grain-producing region, by the fact that there are no mountains to cross. Then, too, the Mississippi counts for something, directly and indirectly, in lowering rates to New Orleans. All this helps to show why the Gulf port beat her Atlantic-coast rival by more than 1,000,000 bushels in wheat and corn exports in the fiscal year 1903, those from New Orleans being 32,257,273 bushels, as against 31,150,088 from New York.

Right here, by their advances in rates in the fall and winter months, when lake and canal navigation is closed, the Eastern trunk roads come ably to New Orleans's assistance. It is said that even these advances do not compensate the roads for their reduced rates in the summer. If this be true it is so much the worse for the Atlantic ports, for it is diverting more and more of the Mississippi valley's grain and other shipments to New Orleans and Galveston. This drift to the south may, for 1903, be relied on to increase by the congestion in the east-bound traffic which is likely to result when lake navigation closes. These effects are registered in New Orleans. Some important trunk lines are getting connections with that city. Those which had connections there already are increasing their facilities. That city is building warehouses, wharves, and elevators to enable it to handle the increased traffic which it is getting.

Already the largest of the world's markets for cotton, sugar, and rice, New Orleans expects soon to hold permanently the first place in grain exportation among United States cities. It is contemplating the establishment of direct and regular communication with Europe, so as to make the growth of its imports keep pace with that of its exports by inducing the central West and the Southwest to get their foreign goods through that port instead of from the more distant points—New York and others—on the Atlantic coast. Under the auspices of the New Orleans Progressive Union the Four States (Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama) Immigration League has been started to attract settlers to the Gulf States. Arrangements are being made to establish a market for grain futures at New Orleans. Manufactures, banking, and commerce are rapidly increasing there. The twelfth on the list of cities in inhabitants in 1900, with a total of 287,000 and an increase of 18.6 per cent. from 1890, it expects to make a much larger gain in the current decade, and to come very close to Cincinnati and San Francisco, which were only a short distance ahead in 1900, and which made a much smaller percentage of increase in the ten years than the Crescent City did.

II.

What must New York do to enable it to hold its own against the rivals which are threatening it on the north and on the south? It must—

- (1) Improve its terminal facilities and reduce its terminal charges.
- (2) Induce the railways to grant more favorable rates.

(3) Enlarge the Erie Canal to meet modern needs.

In ability to handle traffic expeditiously New York has recently allowed some of the other ports to beat it. Its shippers have for years been trying to get terminal charges (which, of course, the higher rents and the

higher cost of labor in the big city keep above the level of other ports) brought to a lower figure. A change in the required direction in those things would mean much for New York. The need for the removal of some of the railroad-rate discrimination against New York is obvious. Certain trunk-line officers oppose reduction in rates on the ground that the other freight, which pays them better, gives them all the business they can attend to. Nevertheless, relief here is decidedly urgent. And all the considerations which affect the city in this case apply also to the State.

But New York's greatest need (the State's as well as the city's) is the improvement of the Erie Canal. The other necessities are urgent. This one is imperative. Fortunately for State and city the canal question is neither a party nor altogether a locality issue. Each of the great political organizations is committed to canal improvement in the present exigency. Both Governor Odell and Attorney-General Cunneen—the former a Republican, and a resident of the eastern end of the State, and the latter a Democrat, who lives on the State's western border—advocate the 1,000-ton barge canal. When the Legislature decreed that this question should be submitted to the voters of the State on November 3d, 1903, it furnished immeasurably the greatest issue which could come before the commonwealth this year. Sectional opposition is offered to the canal improvement. In several counties removed from the line of the canal, objections are made to the expenditure of the \$101,000,000 which, according to the estimates, would be required. A few newspapers and public men near the canal are against the project—some of them because they say they want a ship canal, which would cost much more than \$101,000,000, instead of a barge canal; others because they are against any expenditure on the canal for any purpose.

All this is a repetition of history. Every great advance ever proposed in any field of human activity encountered opposition at the outset. Many good Americans were against the Declaration of Independence. For his Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln was denounced by a large element in the North. Thousands of persons forty years ago said the transcontinental railroad was impracticable, and that even if it were practicable it could not be made to pay. These railways abolished the wilderness, struck the great American Desert from the map, and planted homes, schoolhouses, churches, and all the rest of the accompaniments of civilization throughout all the vast American empire from the Canadian line to Mexico's border, and from Missouri's western boundary to the Pacific. There are five transcontinental railways to-day, and all are prosperous.

When Clinton began work on his canal he was denounced by many as an impracticable man and an enemy of the State. The maledictions increased as the time of construction lengthened itself out to eight years and as the cost piled up to over \$7,000,000. But that waterway has paid for itself many times over. It built up a line of prosperous communities across the whole length of the State, each of which furnished a profitable home market for the farmers for many miles on each side of it; helped to make New York the Empire State, to transform Buffalo into the gateway to and from the great West, and aided in building up the town at the Hudson's mouth into what it is to-day, the second of the world's cities in population and the first in wealth. The prestige and prosperity which have thus been conferred on the State have aided every mechanic, merchant, manufacturer, farmer, and every other person in it, and have added to the value of every acre of its farms from the counties of Rockland, Cheshire, and Chautauqua up to those of Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence.

New York in 1903 can better afford the expenditure of \$101,000,000 on the canal than it could the \$7,600,000 in 1817, when the canal was begun. Upon the State at large the tax which the barge canal will entail will be a lighter burden than was that which the waterway originally imposed. It will be trivial compared with the benefits which it will bring to the entire State. This is a vast question, and should be considered without regard to the particular region to which most of its immediate advantages would come. Every county and every interest in the State will be benefited ultimately and in some degree by it, and the benefit will more than counterbalance the burden. Everything which helps or harms any section of a State acts sympathetically on all the rest of it. When prosperity comes to New York City's and Buffalo's millions it will diffuse itself among the millions of the rest of the State, including the rural regions.

III.

New York's peril, moreover, comes from at least two directions which have not been considered:

- (1) The shifting of manufactures to the region of the production of the raw material.
- (2) The isthmian canal.

In the twelve months ending with August 31st, 1890, the cotton crop year, the Northern mills consumed 1,799,258 bales of American cotton, and the Southern mills 546,894 bales. In 1903 the North's mills used 1,967,635 bales, and the South's 2,000,729. While, of the cotton used by American mills thirteen years ago the North took 76.7 per cent., and the South 23.3 per cent., in the crop year just ended the North took 49.58 per cent. and the South 50.42 per cent. All sorts of manufactures are getting nearer and nearer to the raw material, which costs more for transportation than do the finished products. As the South in this age is making greater advances in the development of its natural resources and in the diversification of its industries than the North is doing, and as products in going to the market seek the cheapest shipping point (which, in these railway-extension days, is often the nearest point), this means a great expansion in population and business for Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and the other natural outlets for their section.

The Mississippi valley, which is the centre of the production of all the great food articles, also holds the primacy in many other things. Of the forty-five States, Illinois ranks first in the manufacture of agricultural implements, cars, bicycles, and distilled liquors; Ohio, in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and clay products; Missouri, in the manufacture of tobacco; Colorado, in lead smelting; Minnesota, in flour; Wisconsin, in lumber; and these and other States of their region stand second in the production of many other important commodities. The centre of the country's vast body of manufactures in the aggregate is in Ohio, and is moving westward. The tendency of these commodities in reaching the foreign market will (unless New York rises to the level of its opportunity in utilizing the Erie Canal) be more and more to go by way of New Orleans and Galveston on the one side, and by the lakes and Canada on the other.

The building of the Panama Canal will incite the improvement of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Illinois rivers, the deepening and widening of the Chicago Drainage Canal, give impetus and direction to St. Louis's and Chicago's ambition to become seaports by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and divert to a southerly and northerly direction a large part of the present east and west trade current. But New York, by its barge canal, can protect itself against all these influences. This is an age of canals. Says Hon. Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in the House of Representatives at Washington, who has been investigating water transportation on the other side of the Atlantic: "Everywhere in Europe there is a disposition to make increased use of the inland waterways, whether rivers or canals. The value of this means of transportation is coming to be realized more and more. In France, Germany, and portions of Russia the quantity of freight carried by water is increasing more than that carried by rail."

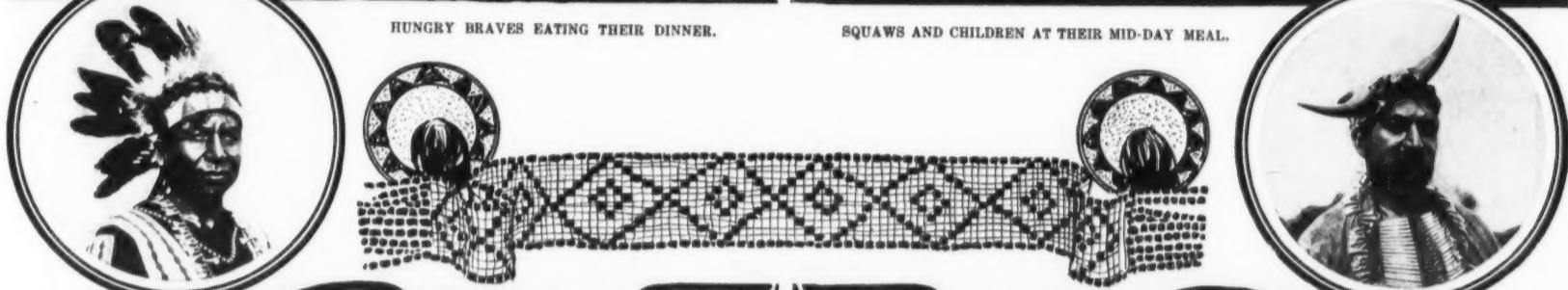
France has expended over \$200,000,000 in the past thirty years in improving its internal water transportation facilities, chiefly in canal building, and has arranged to do more work of the same sort. Prussia's canal scheme, part of which (connecting the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe) is still to be consummated, will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. On canal building Austria proposes to expend \$70,000,000, Italy \$50,000,000, and Russia (including the project to connect the Baltic and the Black Sea) \$190,000,000. The Suez Canal, costing over one hundred million dollars, has paid for itself many times over by the diminished cost of transportation between Europe and Asia. America's "Soo" Canal, which, through judicious enlargement and improvement by the government, has increased its activities tenfold in comparatively recent times, and whose traffic for the season of 1903 will amount to forty million dollars, does triple the work of the Suez.

The proposed barge canal offers a chance for New York to make greater commercial conquests for itself than even Europe has won by its own artificial waterways, and to win back much of its old ascendancy. Even with the canals virtually abandoned by the State, as they have been in recent years, their traffic is again growing, the 1,784,420 tons of freight carried by the New York canals from the opening in 1902 to September 1st of that year expanding to 2,175,269 tons in the corresponding time in 1903. Two-thirds of this was by the Erie. If the voters of the State on November 3d, 1903, declare for the barge canal, thus taking intelligent advantage of the only gateway south of Canada by water from the lakes to the Atlantic, and forcing railroad rates down and holding them down, New York City will regain and maintain its old supremacy among the ports of the American continent, and New York State will hold its primacy permanently among the States of the Union.



HUNGRY BRAVES EATING THEIR DINNER.

SQUAWS AND CHILDREN AT THEIR MID-DAY MEAL.



CHIEF ISAAC SETONE, OF THE POTAWATAMIES.

J. H. CUSHING, A POTTA-WATTAMIE BRAVE.



PUTTING UP THE FRAME OF A TEPEE.

OPEN-AIR KITCHEN, AND SQUAW COOKING.



TYPICAL INDIAN WOMEN—"BRIGHT EYES" (AT LEFT), BELLE OF THE VILLAGE.

TRIO OF FULLY CIVILIZED ABORIGINES.

INDIANS TAKE PART IN CHICAGO'S CENTENNIAL.
CAMP OF DESCENDANTS OF FORMER OWNERS OF THE SOIL A NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE CITY'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

Photographs by S. E. Wright.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a *preferred list*, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

NO ONE doubts that the wild spirit of speculation which swept the American people off its feet during the recent Wall Street boom left a great many conservative business men loaded with securities which became very burdensome on the recent decline. It has been the custom of persons of means in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits to put their surplus earnings in Wall Street securities, but the recent speculative craze, stimulated not only investments but speculative purchases on a tremendous scale.

While the boom was on, many men who had been enticed into Wall Street for the first time made more money in the stock market than they did in their legitimate business. An army of this new class of speculators entered the field.

The rosy outlook was unclouded to them. They believed it would last forever, and when liquidation began and continued so rapidly and so heavily, they were left stranded in a sea of uncertainty. Now,

when money is tight and the banks refuse to loan excepting upon the best collateral and on the choicest paper, these business men are compelled to face a situation which leaves them no alternative but to sacrifice their securities.

And so the liquidation in all our great cities has been on a tremendous scale and has so far exceeded the record of the past that it has almost paralyzed the leading financiers of Wall Street, because it baffled their judgment. Many believe that this forced liquidation is well-nigh over.

Whether it is or not can only be ascertained by conditions, and these of late have shown no improvement. It is certain that if the pressure on the market

can be relieved the leaders in Wall Street will be anxious to advance rather than to depress prices, and the public also is always, as a rule, on the bull side. No mortal man has the power to measure the forces of unknown and unexpected currents like these. We can only take conditions as they appear and judge of the future by what these conditions have led to in the past. It is always a safe rule in Wall Street, however, and it is not a new rule, to sell whenever everybody else wants to buy, and to buy when everybody else seems most anxious to sell.

Ten years ago we entered upon a protracted period of railroad reorganization. Prices of shares of many bankrupt concerns fell to nominal figures, and carried down with them sympathetically prices of shares having real value. Those who picked up stocks during this period and held them patiently and persistently reaped a great reward. I still run across an occasional speculator who

boasts of his purchase of Northern Pacific at less than \$5 a share and his sale of the same during the Northern Pacific pool at over \$500 a share. Many fortunes were made, sometimes quite unexpectedly, by those who accumulated what seemed to be almost worthless shares during this era of reorganization, and who were able to take them out of their strong-boxes during the recent boom and sell them at prices far beyond their wildest expectations.

"G." Groton, N. Y.: Preferred.

"M." Pensacola, Fla.: Preferred.

"T." Wheeling, W. Va.: Not now.

"H. W." Kearney, N. J.: No quotations.

"Richfield Springs": Not an investment.

"H." Cincinnati: Preferred for one year.

"Navajo," Montana: John Stuart Mill. Preferred for one year.

"H. W." Altoona, Penn.: Continued on preferred list for three months.

"Cautious," Orange, Mass.: 1. I do not recommend the concern. 2. No, not the slightest prospect.

"D. D." Philadelphia: Yes, if what I hear from inside sources is true, and I am inclined to believe it is.

"A. B." Alexandria, O.: I do not believe in the Turner speculative scheme to which your circular refers.

"M. F." Washington, D. C.: The stockholders' report, I am told on excellent authority, will be very favorable.

"B." Honolulu: The guarantee of the firm amounts to nothing. The parties have not the highest reputation.

"T." Columbian, O.: Preferred for three months. Missouri Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Rock Island and preferred.

"King," Homestead, Penn.: I have repeatedly given my opinion of the concern. Would have nothing to do with it or its tips.

"H. F. E." Newport News: I have never believed in the scheme of the Storey Cotton Company, and have repeatedly said so.

"O. L." Brooklyn: They are doing apparently a large business, and I have had no complaints from any of their clients. I am unable to obtain a rating.

"W. C." Monroe, N. Y.: Only subscribers at full rates at the home office are entitled to a place on my preferred list. One dollar pays for three months' subscription. It ought to be worth it.

"T." Plainfield, N. J.: Net earnings of III. Central are not below dividend requirements, but considerably above. The stock has an investment quality, but I would not be in a hurry to purchase.

"S." Amsterdam, N. Y.: It is never wise to unload a stock in a panicky market when every one wants to sell. If you can protect it, it is better to hold it for the natural and favorable reaction which always follows.

"M." Wisconsin: In such a corporation, everything depends on the skill, industry, and integrity of the management. We have had so many failures of farm mortgage companies that I am not favorably inclined to the best of them.

"M." Berlin, N. Y.: 1. As things are now, Rock Island preferred has the preference over Norfolk and Western common. 2. N. and W. pays 1-2 per cent. semi-annually, but is not considered to be a regular dividend-payer. Don't be in a hurry.

"H. J." New York: Preferred for three months. I only know that men of prominence in the business world are identified with the corporation. It gives as references a number of residents of New York City, who should be willing to communicate freely with you.

"D." French Lick, Ind.: Detroit United Railway is heavily capitalized, pays 1 per cent. quarterly, and was floated on the market at higher than reasonable figures. I do not regard it as an investment security, but it is no better than the St. Louis stock. No hurry.

"C. M. L." Portland: All the bonds you mention, and especially the Rock Island 4s and the Western Union 4 1/2s, are not dear at prices quoted. They ought to be worth more within a year, though I do not say that they may not decline still further, in case of a bad break in the market.

"B." Savannah: I do not mail or wire, regularly, information other than that which appears through this department; but I answer without charge special inquiries by mail or wire to regular subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office at full subscription rates. Their subscription entitles them to a place on my preferred list.

"M." Winona, Minn.: 1. I do not understand your question. 2. The preferred. 3. Chicago Great Western common sold last year as high as 35, and this year at almost 30. It has had a severe shrinkage, but on the prospect of dividends is as high as it should be. Speculatively, it has seasons of activity, which makes it a favorite. 4. Yes.

"M." Cleveland, O.: 1. Speculatively, Ice com-

mon, if bought and paid for, offers opportunities, because a little money will buy a great deal. This is a bad time to trade on margins. 2. It should, if statements now made are correct. Probably within a few weeks, I am told. 3. You are entitled to your shares whenever you pay for them in full.

"H." Albany: 1. It would be impossible for me to give you the lists of directors of all the companies you mention, because of the lack of space to go into such details. A letter to the various companies would bring you the information you require. 2. None is regarded as among the best. 3. The proposition does not commend itself to me.

"K. T." Boston: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. 1. If I bought any Steel-trust securities, I would take the bonds. They look like a fairly good speculative investment on the recent decline. 2. I am not a great believer in the copper stocks. They are altogether too uncertain, too much of a gamble, and subject to manipulation.

"K." St. Louis: Preferred for six months. 1. I thank you for your encouraging words; they are similar to many others with which I have been honored. 2. One of the members has recently advised me that the situation was unexpected good and encouraging, and that a very favorable report may be anticipated. Insiders have been purchasing beyond question.

"A. New Reader," St. Louis: It is not well to sacrifice anything when everybody is selling. If the market has an upward turn you would do better to take advantage of it, or to wait until conditions generally are more settled. I do not regard Republic Iron and Steel common with much favor, and would be inclined to dispose of it at the first favorable opportunity.

"B." Camden, Me.: American Woolen Co. has \$20,000,000 preferred and nearly \$30,000,000 common stock, and last year reported a net profit of \$3,250,000 and a surplus of \$6,000,000, but it was carrying nearly \$7,000,000 of bank loans and \$5,500,000 of current vouchers and accounts. It is an industrial, which, in time of depression, will suffer with the rest of its kind. It is not, therefore, a safe investment.

"K." Mobile, Ala.: Preferred for three months. 1. I would not stay too long. T. C. and I has had a severe decline and looks dangerous to short at prevailing prices, though no one knows what the iron market may bring forth. 2. While I think Metropolitan is not in the best shape for an advance, still it represents a valuable traction property, closely held for investment, and is therefore not the best to sell short.

"C." Cleveland, O.: 1. The two protective committees representing the Mexican Central Income bondholders are headed respectively by E. Rollina Morse and General Benjamin F. Tracy. They advise holders of bonds not to make the proposed exchange. They regard the bonds as worth more money.

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been most most favorably impressed by the company's condition and prospects.

"E." Englewood, N. J.: 1. The Illinois Central reported earnings applicable to dividends during the past fiscal year equivalent to 11 per cent. The net earnings increased \$680,000. 2. Dissatisfied stockholders of the American Malting Company propose to get together, ask for proxies, and change the management at the approaching annual meeting in November. This is move in the right direction. The chairman of the dissatisfied stockholders' committee is Marshall S. Driggs.

"Farmer," Chippewa Falls, Wis.: 1. Don't be in a hurry to buy. No sudden and heavy rise may be anticipated. Northwestern is an excellent investment stock. Any broker will buy it for you, but I would not advise its purchase on a margin. If you want to speculate you would do better in something else. 2. I only answer inquiries as received and accept no commissions. 3. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine Streets, are members of the New York Stock Exchange in good standing. 4. Not desirable.

"X. Y. Z." Cobleskill, N. Y.: In such a market would not be well to sacrifice either your M. K. and T. preferred or your B. R. T. Both ought to have a future. The former is certainly earning a dividend on the preferred, and in due time, if you are patient, you will receive it. B. R. T. is not earning a dividend, and perhaps is selling for all it is worth, from the investment standpoint; but the future of this property ought to be much better if it can pass through the crisis without the necessity for a reorganization.

"M." Sanford, Me.: Preferred for one year. 1. Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State Street, Boston. 2. From a speculative standpoint at present, Southern Pacific or Erie. 3. A careful investor or speculator with average intelligence can make money in Wall Street if he buys stocks outright, pays for them when times are dull and stocks are low, and holds them for better times and higher prices. Some men cannot be patient. It is therefore, to a degree, a question of temperament. 4. By reading the daily market reports.

"N." Nichols, Conn.: Among the best of the investment railroad stocks are Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, Chicago St. Paul, M. and O., D. and H., Illinois Central, Manhattan Elevated, N. Y., N. and H., and H. New York Central, Pennsylvania, Pullman, and Delaware Lackawanna and Western. Among the industrials which are in favor for investment are American Chicle, American Sugar preferred, Continental Tobacco preferred, Corn Products preferred, National Biscuit preferred, People's Gas, and United States Leather preferred.

"K." Baltimore: 1. Leather common is about as cheap as it has been. There is little doing in it, and speculatively, it has been attractive to those who believe in low-priced industrials. 2. Rock Island common seems to be picked up whenever it drops around 20. Its management, no doubt, will declare dividends on the common at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of advancing the shares, of which they are heavy holders. 3. The sharp advance in the market was, like many others, spasmodic and momentary, and aided by the accumulation of large short interest.

"Gordon," New York: 1. I do not see how the organization of a new ice company in New Jersey, to manufacture artificial ice, can in any way injure the American Ice Company's business, the bulk of which is in natural ice. The American company virtually controls the natural ice business of the United States. It finds its chief sources of supply on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, in Maine, and the Hudson River, in New York. With proper management, it is believed that the American Ice Company could dominate the ice business as cleverly as the Standard Oil controls its branch of trade. 2. I would not exchange investment securities for speculative ones.

"S." Washington, Penn.: Preferred for six months. 1. If prosperous conditions in the South continue Louisville and Nashville ought to be able to continue its excellent earnings and 5 per cent. dividends. If so, it would be reasonably cheap around 95. 2. Union Pacific pays 4 per cent., and is said to be earning more than twice that amount. If so, it is not dear in the neighborhood of 70; but I had rather have the preferred. 3. Sugar makes no report of its earnings, and is too much of a gambler's stock to recommend. Bear in mind that no one can fix the prices at which securities can be safely bought, for no one can anticipate conditions and contingencies.

"I. C." Cleveland: Preferred for six months. The earnings of American Ice this year have been applied to the payments of its floating indebtedness with such success that it is believed that by the end of the year the floating debt will be extinguished. Under such circumstances, the directors insist that talk of a reorganization or a receivership is utterly baseless. If the company is able to pay off its debts and re-establish its credit, the directors are justified in this conclusion. The stockholders' committee has

Continued on following page.

The Interesting Career of Charles J. Perkins

THE FIRST necessity of a profit-paying mine is, of course, that it shall have a sufficient quantity of the valuable substance—gold, silver, or iron, or whatever it is—that is sought. The ore must be in the ground. And undoubtedly the second essential is the proper sort of a man to conduct the mining and milling operations of the property. Many a good mine that has been a failure under poor management has proven a conspicuous success when the right man took hold of it. It is imperative that a man who runs a great mining and milling plant must know his business and know it thoroughly. And mining is a business that cannot be learned in a year or by a brief course in school, or from books.

The acquisition of practical mining knowledge takes time, experience, and hard knocks. A man must get out into the mines and work and study and observe. In the first place, a practical man is expected to know a mine when he sees it. In the second place, he must understand how to get the ore out of the ground and into a mill, and how to extract the values—and all the values—in the cheapest possible way. And in the third place the business of mining is bound up with the entanglements of the law, and a practi-

cal man must know about these, else he might stumble and fall.

The Thunder Mountain district of Idaho has interested many men of importance in the mining world, but none more prominent than Mr. Charles J. Perkins, of Manitou, Col., who is associated with the Thunder Mountain Mines Company, the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining Company, and other important interests. Mr. Perkins was mining in the silver districts of California for twelve years; he was in Cripple Creek mines for five years, and then, when the profits in the operation of silver mines decreased with the shrinkage of the

value of silver, Mr. Perkins embarked in the kindred business of oil pumping. Here he did a notable thing. The first well in Los Angeles was sunk by him. And now in the oil fields on which this beautiful California city was unknowingly built there are 3,000 wells. The excitement which followed Mr. Perkins's discovery is a part of the industrial history of the country.

With his experience in the location and operation of mines, Mr. Perkins combined the practice of mining law.

There was no important mining litigation in California in the twelve years of his mining career there in which he was not directly interested as an attorney. Mr. Per-

kins, who is forty-seven years old, was one of the first to recognize the importance of the Thunder Mountain district. He went into the district in May, 1902, and he has "made good." The opinions which he made, have been borne out by the rapid development of the district. Mr. Perkins was one of those who from the first firmly held the opinion that the Thunder Mountain district would "pan out." The work done in the district during a year and a half confirms this belief.

The men throughout the whole district look to Mr. Perkins as their political and social leader. On the last Fourth of July the first celebration of the national holiday was held in Roosevelt. Miners gathered at the little camp of tents and log houses from miles around. A homemade flag floated in the air. There were fierce athletic contests. And Mr. Perkins, mounted on a rock, delivered the oration of the day. He talked some patriotism, but more mining; and it is safe to say that there wasn't an oration delivered anywhere in the whole country that day that was greeted with the enthusiasm which was aroused by this first Fourth of July speech at Roosevelt.



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what insiders are doing with it, those who seem to be best posted are not advising its sacrifice at prevailing prices. The power of the Standard Oil interests which control Amalgamated is far-reaching, and it is believed there is more money for them in an advancing than in a declining copper market. 2. I do not believe in Steel common or in the prospect of continued dividends upon it. I would advise you to take the first good opportunity to dispose of it in favor of some cheaper stock with better prospects.

"E. H." Cincinnati: Amalgamated Copper makes no report worth considering. Tennessee Coal and Iron thus far this year reports earnings largely in excess of last year. Pacific Mail, for the year ending May 1st, reported a surplus of about \$8,000, although the earnings suffered from an unusual combination of unfavorable conditions, including the Guatimala earthquake, the Mexican quarantine, the low price of silver, and the diversion of business caused by low rates on the Suez Canal. Control of this stock is held by the Southern Pacific, which can do with it about as it chooses, as outside stockholders are in the minority. The officers of the companies would no doubt send you the annual statements if you would write and ask for them.

"M." Philadelphia: The capitalization of the American Ice Company issued is a little over \$13,000 preferred and not quite \$23,000,000 common. If the company is able substantially to pay off its floating debt this year and to obtain the necessary funds to harvest its crop during the coming winter, it should, on the basis of its present earnings, be able within a year or eighteen months to resume dividends on the preferred. Verification of this statement, if it should be made by the stockholders' committee, would at once add greatly to the value of the preferred shares, which have now 9 per cent. of unpaid cumulative dividends still due, and would also add to the value of the common shares, which rise or fall in sympathy with the movements of the preferred.

"X. A." New York: 1. Southern Railway common sold last year between 41 and 28, and this year has ranged from 37 to 17. The last statement was very good, and it reflected the prosperity of the South. I do not see that it has any hope of dividends in the near future. 2. Chesapeake and Ohio paid one per cent. about a year ago. I would not call it a dividend-payer. 3. If you have read my comments on the Steel-trust shares you will understand why I have not regarded the common at any time as a bargain for a long pull. I do not see how it is possible to continue dividends on the common very much longer, if at all. 4. I do not believe present quotations of stocks generally are on a level with actual values in times of depression. 5. Investment stocks, for one who seeks only a secure return on his money and has no regard for the selling price of the security, are safe to buy when they yield around 5 per cent. No stamp.

"T." Kenton, O.: 1. The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, according to its last annual statement, reported deposits of over \$17,000,000 and a surplus of \$1,434,000. The board of managers includes a number of very prominent and wealthy men. 2. The Federal Trust Company, of Cleveland, reported last April deposits of \$1,691,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. Its board is made up of local bankers and merchants. 3. The Bowery Savings Bank, of New York, reported July 1st that it had over 140,000 depositors, with deposits of \$85,000,000, and an excess of assets over liabilities of over \$8,000,000. This is one of the largest savings banks in the United States. 4. The Industrial Savings and Loan Company, of Broadway, New York, reported on the first of July last assets amounting to \$1,661,000 and surplus and apportioned profits of nearly \$159,000. Its capital and surplus are \$1,200,000. 5. The Central Savings Bank, of Toledo, failed to send me the report I asked for in your behalf. 6. The Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Owensboro, Ky., has a paid-up capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$15,000. Its stockholders are prominent residents of Owensboro. 7. The People's Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, is under the control of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, which also owns or controls the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, with \$1,000,000 capital and \$1,000,000 surplus. The capital of the People's Savings Bank is \$300,000. Its last statement reported assets of over \$11,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$775,000.

"W. A." Springfield, Mass.: Subscribers to *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* have no privileges in this department. The publishers of *Leslie's Weekly* have nothing to do with the magazine. The monthly is an entirely different property, in different hands. 1. I know nothing about the company you mention. Do you refer to the United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia, whose stock also has a par value of 50 and a selling value of over 80? This is a wealthy and prosperous concern. 2. If money-market conditions were right, I doubt very much if the great interests behind the Steel Trust would have permitted the shares to drop to prevailing figures. Many still believe that the decline has been permitted because insiders desire to retire much of the common stock at sacrifice prices, and that after sufficient of the common for this purpose has been accumulated the shares will be advanced again. I do not believe in this theory, and I am still of the opinion that dividends on Steel common cannot be continued much longer at 4 per cent. per annum, or at any rate, unless the steel and iron trade greatly improves. Dividends on the preferred, however, ought to be maintained for some little time to come, unless prices of finished products are greatly reduced under the compulsion of independent domestic or foreign competition. For this reason I doubt if it would be wise to expect a drop to 60 for the preferred within the near future, though if we have a repetition of previous experiences, the depression in the iron and steel market may be such as to make it necessary to reduce dividends on Steel preferred materially. In that event, 60 would be all that it would be worth.

"A. R." New York: 1. Whether Steel common is

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a purchase on the decline or not, depends entirely on the outlook for the iron and steel business. Do not believe it is good. There are those who differ with me and who believe that Steel common, even on a non-dividend-paying basis, is worth its selling price. Why it should be worth any more than any other industrial of its class, if it were a non-dividend-payer, I cannot understand. It is no doubt true that heavy holders of Steel in Pittsburgh and vicinity were compelled, during the recent semi-panic in that city, to sacrifice their holdings, and that this may have had much to do with the present low level of the stock; but it is also true that Morgan interests usually protect what is worth protecting, and they have not extended protection to the steel shares. Some insist that Morgan interests were entirely willing to see the stock drop, so that the shares could be gathered in by the company to reduce its outstanding stock. Perhaps so; but a good many doubt it. 2. In November, 1890; and the cause was over-speculation and tight money. 3. The Con. Lake Superior Company was organized on a speculative basis without sufficient capital and, to some extent, by impracticable men. 4. I fear so. The causes of recurring panics lie mainly in the eagerness of men to obtain wealth by methods good or bad. 5. No legislation will prevent periodical financial disturbances, although in this country we have more than our share, in part owing to the irregularity and instability of our currency system. 6. I predicted, a year ago, that prosperity was nearing its end, mainly because, having passed through similar boom periods before, I realized that prices were ascending to dangerous heights and that a reaction was due. Thank you for your complimentary words.

Continued on following page.



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**FREE****Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.***Continued from preceding page.*

"C. R." Brooklyn: Preferred for one year.

"B." Laconia, N.H.: Preferred for six months.

"W. A. T." Boston: I do not advise it at present.

"D." Philadelphia: Complaint referred to proper department.

"H." Toledo: Two dollars received. Preferred for six months.

"M." Easton, Penn.: One dollar received. Preferred for three months.

"L." Altoona, Penn.: You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of the preferred list.

"Portorico:" 1. I surely would if the information I have received is correct, and it seems to be. 2. I see no reason why B. R. T., a non-dividend-paying and non-dividend-earning property, should be considered cheap even at present prices.

"W." Burlington, Vt.: I have repeatedly stated

the reasons why I did not believe in the propositions of the Storey Cotton Co. The history of all such concerns is sufficient to indicate what the result will be in this case.

"F." Cripple Creek, Col.: I see nothing in the statement to make the stock especially desirable. The success of all such enterprises depends upon the vigor and intelligence of their management and the ability with which competition is met.

"S." Tidioute, Penn.: 1. I only know what their prospectus states, and am inclined to agree with your conclusion. 2. This is not a good time for a small investor to get into the stock market. If you buy anything, buy a dividend-paying stock or some promising low-priced bond.

"B." Rockford, Ill.: American Linseed preferred is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends, but no dividend has been paid in the past three years, the surplus earnings being required for working capital. No statement of last year's earnings has yet been made. I would not sacrifice my holdings at present.

"G." Anaconda: What seems to be excellent authority says that the concern has done unusually well during the past summer, and that those who are influential in its conduct and management have been purchasing the stock on the recent heavy decline, expecting to hold it for a good profit a year or two hence.

"C. G. Wee": 1. The Allouez Mining Company owns a large copper property in Michigan, adjoining the Osceola. It has \$2,500,000 capital, and prominent copper men are connected with the directorate. Copper stocks are not in general request just now. The most that can be said for Allouez is that it is a fair speculation. 2. Chicago Union Traction has good speculative possibilities. 3. I do not expect a well-sustained bull movement before the presidential election. It would be surprising if we did not have at least a short-lived upward movement before that time, but the tendency on the whole will be toward conservatism and liquidation.

Continued on following page.



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AN ACRE

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." Berlin, N. Y.: No hurry. I think well of Rock Island preferred if the market has much further liquidation, but I think still better of the Rock Island four and five per cent. bonds around 70.

"E. W. R." Toronto: Two dollars received. Preferred for six months. 1. I do not believe Dominion Steel preferred is worth its present selling price. Of course it would not sell at such a figure if it expected to pay seven per cent. dividends continuously. From the speculative standpoint, American Ice preferred, for a long pull, would seem to be the better. 2. No.

"F." Rutland: American Barrel and Package corporation had \$20,000,000 authorized capital, which was reduced to \$5,000,000. It purchased a number of plants and patents and all the property of the National Barrel concern, and claimed to be doing a remarkably profitable business. These claims, however, were never justified. I would take what I could get for the stock.

"X. Y. Z." St. Louis: 1. While I am not infallible in the matter, I believe, if statements now given out are anything like correct, that the exchange might ultimately yield a good profit. 2. While Wisconsin Central is doing an excellent business and the preferred has merit, I am disinclined to advise the purchase of the stock in the present market. I am told that strong interests have been absorbing it, and possibly they have better information than is available for the public.

"J. C. M." Cleveland: 1. I have repeatedly said that there was danger in shorting first-class dividend-paying investment stocks. These are always the last to yield to pressure and the first to recover when the pressure is removed. The investment demand for them also makes the stock difficult to borrow, and gives an occasional opportunity for a corner, in which the shorts may be badly twisted. 2. It looks so, and many are quietly accumulating bunches of the common because of its very low price compared with that of a year ago. 3. For a long pull American Ice preferred, Texas Pacific, or Rock Island common, if the latter approaches 20 again.

4. I do not understand your question.

"F. R. S." Texas: 1. Thank you for your information. I think the Steel Trust is piling up coke, not in the expectation of a strike, but rather because the coke furnaces are now able to fill their orders much better than they were a year ago, and they

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are glad to get it off their hands. The piling up of iron by the Republic Steel concern is also not particularly a sign of prosperity, but rather the contrary. 2. I do not regard Republic Steel as a purchase at even present prices, and unless the iron situation improves it may be difficult for it to maintain its dividends on the preferred with all that that implies. 3. I doubt if you can get anything for your Fore River stock. I constantly advised against its purchase.

Continued on following page.

Packing Food into Thunder Mountain.

Continued from page 374.

snow should be off the ground in the spring.

Men engaged in hard physical labor in a cold climate eat a large quantity of food. For the winter one entire beef was bought for each man, the calculation being that he would eat two and a half pounds a day. Each man has eight sacks of flour, one a month; a hundred-pound sack of beans and of rice is provided for each man; and each has two and a half cases of canned tomatoes, each case containing twenty-four quart cans. Every man consumes half a can of condensed milk every day. One hundred and fifty pounds of sugar is expected to last each individual eight months. Two hundred pounds of ham and the same quantity of breakfast bacon for the season is bought for each man. Dried fruits of all sorts—prunes, apples, apricots, peaches, currants, etc.—are bought in bulk. Every miner eats a sack of rolled oats a month. Vegetables are bought in bulk at a ranch thirty-five miles from Roosevelt and packed on the backs of mules or horses into the mining camp. Potatoes cost three cents a pound at the ranch, and their transportation to the mine costs four cents a pound; so that a potato weighing a pound is worth seven cents when it reaches the Pittsburgh Company's mine boarding-house. But notwithstanding these and other difficulties—which, however, will not be of long duration—preparations for increased activity throughout all the Thunder Mountain district were in progress during the last days of summer and the first days of fall. Men are hurrying to fore-stall the inevitable heavy snow.

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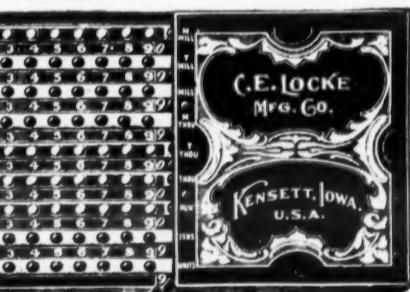
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